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Grammatical Introduction

TO THE

Modern PRONUNCIATION and SPELLING

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

For private Perusal, and for public Schools.

By JOHN DRUMMOND,

Teacher of ENGLISH in Edinburgh.

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MDCCLXVII.

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MDCCXXVII

INTRODUCTION.

LANGUAGE, as well as other arts, has its elements; which are a certain number of simple articulate sounds uttered by the human voice, by a particular position and movement of the organs of speech; and represented to the eye by marks commonly called Letters. These characters are the smallest part of a word, and are generally distinguished into vowels and consonants: But, when children are addressed, the appellation of Gentlemen and Servants may be used instead of, or as an epithet to, the common terms, in condescension to their young ideas; and more particularly to point out the superiority of vowels, which in the order of letters are first in nature, necessity, and dignity, because they produce tones the most open and equal, and the inferiority of consonants, which are of a secondary, servile, and dependent nature.

Suitable to this notion, we shall speak of the letters as persons; as this figure of giving life, sentiment, and action to things inanimate, is naturally agreeable to the mind of young ones; it agitates the soul more than dead objects, and furnishes a livelier exercise to the powers and faculties. This, we hope, will be sustained as a sufficient apology for our own conduct, as Teachers are left at liberty to use any terms they please.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, modulated by the human voice by opening the mouth in a particular manner: — A consonant is a less perfect sound than a vowel, but, joined with one, forms a compound articulate sound, by a particular motion

of the organs of speech, which will be particularly described, for the benefit of foreigners, — of such who have any imperfection in the organs of hearing, any impediment in speech, or a provincial dialect. That consonants have no sound of their own, without the assistance of a vowel, has been so long and almost universally asserted, even by persons of sense, that he runs the risk of being deemed a whimsical and conceited novelist, who would assert the contrary. Certain however it is, that if consonants have no sounds without a vowel, they can have none with one. The sounds of a vowel and of a consonant are quite distinct from each other. — A vowel then cannot communicate that which it never had; it follows that consonants have sounds independent of vowels, or they have none, — sounds as full, as perfect with them, as without them. — Again, though there is no syllable without a vowel, yet there are many where the vowel is not sounded, as in the terminations *ble, tle, sle, &c.* if rightly pronounced *. — If consonants then form syllables independent of the sound of vowels, how can it be affirmed that they have none of their own? — Indeed if the sounds of vowels are compared with those of consonants, no doubt the sounds of the first are more open and perfect than those of the latter. The same remark holds good with regard to the consonants, if compared with one another. — The sound of *l, m, n,* is more vocal and perfect, than the sound of *b, p, or t;* but still the latter have sounds, though not so clamorous as the former. A whisper is audible, though not at such distance as a sentence spoken aloud. The truth is, that the sound of every consonant was originally taken from some sound simi-

* There is one word in English, of Saxon original, where there is but one vowel to seven consonants, which are all pronounced, viz. *Strength.*

lar to it in nature ; as the whistling of wind, — the buzzing of a fly, — the falling of water guts, — the snarling of a dog, — the hissing of a goose or serpent, &c. So that the sounds of consonants will be more or less audible, as those objects in nature which they imitate are so. With regard to the necessity and usefulness of pronouncing consonants by their independent powers, we beg leave to observe, That letters, being of themselves the simplest elements of speech, they ought therefore to be represented in the simplest manner, so as their several independent powers may appear, and that there may be as great a correspondence as possible between the eye and the ear ; or, if you will, as great an unity between the sign and the sound as can be.

—But if consonants are not pronounced by their separate powers, but in conjunction with vowels, as be, ce, de, &c. the word *Organs* will be represented to the eye thus, o—er—ge—a—en—es, and consonants thus, ce--o--en--es--o--en--a--en--te--es. That grown persons may associate ideas so dissimilar, we will readily allow ; but how shall young ones do it, when one sense seems at cuffs with another, so to speak, the character and sound being so different ? They do it indeed, at last, but it is generally by dint of memory, cruel vexation, frequent repetition, and a waste of time ; whereas, when taught by an alphabet of simple independent sounds, they acquire both reading and spelling with the utmost certainty, quickness, and ease. —Not only so, but as the organs are exercised in the distinct pronunciation of every possible sound, separately and singly, this practice will either prevent or conquer those defects, both in reading and speaking, which are but too common to young people : —As, the putting one letter for another ; the losing some, and pronouncing others imperfectly, which infects their words, viciates their pronunciation, and begets such a mumbling inarticulate utterance,

as is with difficulty, if ever, conquered. These, with many other reasons which might be given, we hope, will be accepted as an apology for a practice generally exercised with great success in Scotland, except by those whose organs are incapable, through age or want of early instruction, to use it, or by a few who are ignorant of, and therefore depreciate it. Any art that tends to render the first thing which children learn plain and easy, is of importance, and ought to be practised, if the invention came from Lapland; at the same time every teacher is at liberty to do as he thinks proper. It makes no difference in this book, whether they teach by the powers of the letters, or by a name.

In the articulation of the vowels, the breath and sound are freely emitted from the lungs and breast, as in *care, be, mine, more, pure, try, win*; which name we shall call the Proper Sound, for the sake of our plan.

In the formation of consonants, the breath and sound are intercepted in their passage, with a greater or less compression; in the manner following.

B — is formed by pressing the lips hard together, and forcing a sound inwards, nearly at the time of bursting them asunder, as *babe*.

C, K, Q, are formed, by fixing the tip of the tongue to the lower teeth, so as to make the upper and middle part of the tongue press a little against the roof, near the throat, forcing a quick breathing sound at removing it, as in *cat, kill, pique*.

D — by the tip of the tongue laid flat, and pressed hard against the root of the teeth and part of the gum, forcing a sound towards the palate, as in *bride*.

F — by the lower lip laid softly to the upper teeth, forcing an aspiration through them as in *fate*.

G — by

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- G**—— by drawing back the tongue, and stopping the passage, so as to confine a sound forced in the throat a little farther back, and more noisy than C, as *game*.
- H**—— is formed by a gentle aspiration, directly from the breast, as in *hair*.
- J**—— is a composition of *dzh*, as in *jade*.
- L**—— is formed by the point of the tongue fixed to the roof of the mouth, sending forth a sound through the mouth, as *tale*.
- M**—— by putting the lips together, and sending a sound through the mouth and nostrils, resembling the lowing of an ox, as *moan*.
- N**—— is framed by placing the tongue nearly as in L, only a little flatter, and forcing a sound through the nose, as *drone*.
- P**—— by placing the lips together, and forcing a gentle aspiration outwardly, upon bursting them asunder, as in *pipe*.
- R**—— by making the tip of the tongue vibrate upon the roof near the root of the teeth, so as to make the lips quiver, as in *rapid*.
- S**—— is formed by pointing the tip of the tongue a little to the lower teeth, and *hissing* between, as in *lisp*.
- T**—— is formed by the tip of the tongue fixed to the root of the upper teeth, forcing a sound somewhat softer than D, by starting quickly from this position, as *tart*.
- V**—— by laying the lower lip against the upper teeth, and making the sound vibrate between them, nearly as in F, but louder.
- X**—— is formed by uniting *ks* quickly together, as *wax*.
- Z**—— by putting the tongue nearly as in S, but, instead

instead of a *bis*, sending a murmuring sound through the mouth, while the teeth vibrate a little, as in *buz*.

SH— is formed by urging the breath between the tongue rendered concave, and the upper and lower teeth as in *shame*. — Shame on't! this sound cost 42,000 men their lives. **CH** is formed the same way, only place **T** before it.

TH— is formed by placing the point of the tongue between the teeth, and sending forth a gentle aspiration, as in *thin*. It has another sound formed by drawing in the tongue a little, and making it vibrate gently against the teeth, as *that*.

NG— is formed by putting the root of the tongue towards the inner part of the palate, directing a sound through the nose, as *sing*.

Among these sounds, the most difficult to pronounce by foreigners are contained in this sentence:

What think the chosen judges:

The rest are all easily imitated.

N. B. I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment, that wherever I found any thing consistent with my plan, it has been adopted.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters.

Vowels.

a e i o u y w a e i o u y w
 AEIOUYW AEIOUYW

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s
 BCDFGHJKLMNPQRS

t v x z, ch sh th ph ng
 TVXZ, CH SH TH PH NG

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s
 BCDFGHJKLMNPQRS

t v x z, ch sh th ph ng
 TVXZ, CH SH TH PH NG

Old English.

a e i o u y w
 A E I O U Y W

b c d f g h k l m n p q r s
 BCDFGHKLMNPQRS

t r z
 T R Z

•
 a A

aA aA eE eE iI iI oO oO
 uU uU yY yY wW wW
 bB bB cC cC dD dD fF
 fF gG gG hH hH jJ jJ
 kK kK lL lL mM mM nN
 nN pP pP qQ qQ rR rR
 sS sS tT tT vV vV xX
 xX zZ zZ

b d q p c e l f f r t k h i j m u n
 v w z x s

b d q p c e l f f r t k h i j m u n
 v w z x s

b b d d q p p q c c e e l l f f f f
 r r t t k k h h i i j j m m u u n n
 v v w w z z x x s s

* A A f f f f f f f f f f f f
 f l f l f i f i f f f f f t c t f h f f i f f i f f l
 f l f l f i f i f f f f f t c t f h f f i f f i f f l
 f l f l f i f i f f f f f t c t f h f f i f f i f f l

* This *nexus literarum*, or tying of letters together, was certainly invented by lazy transcribers, and ought to be disused as much as possible by Printers, as they serve only to puzzle young ones, and to deface the beauty of the English tongue.

S E C T.

S E C T. I.

An Exercise on Letters.

HERE we direct the scholars to
pronounce the letters in every
word singly without attending to
any thing else.

Apart babbler comical **DIADEM**
enemy fidler baggage hunt **INNO-**
GENT habbakkuk lily imminent
nonsense momus pepper poppy
quadrate rural sciffure tattle **VIVID**
warrior axes expert zealot **ZODIAC**
flame flounce slowly **FIDELITY** in-
sist affirm **HISSING** stripling defect
SHARER dissemble assimilate reflect
ruffler justly impossibly slight **DIF-**
FICULT slender flat assist officer
conduct affix **SANCTITY** chip **SHAM**
tho' phial caliph whist **WRING** with
much **SALTISH** apish phrase find-
ing whipping **SHIELD** thigh thesis
throng **SOPHISM** shot chamber bi-
shop

shop charity whist during church
 shame seraph pharmacy chace A-
 bolish epitaph doth charmer think
 sling whom stress class frost
 naphtha strove strict push.

CHAP. II.

IN this chapter we teach the scholar to distinguish a vowel from a consonant, then to found a vowel and a consonant together. — After which we ask the following questions at the beginning of every lesson, until he is quite perfect in the answers.

Q. What is a syllable?

A. A vowel sounded by himself or with his consonants, at one breath.

Q. If there be one consonant between two vowels, whether do

you

you found him with the first vowel
or the last?

A. With the last.

Q. If there be two, what do you
with them?

A. I found one with the first vowel,
and one with the last.

Q. If there be three, what do you
with them?

A. I found one with the first vowel,
and two with the last.

Question I. exemplified.

lamenirovuzy, fusabedigocukyqu,
patehux*ojuchyshaphethowhy†

LAMENIROVUZY, FUSABEDI
GOCUKYQU, PATEHUXOJU
CHYSHAPHETHOWHY

*lamenirovuzy, fusabedigocukyqu, pate
huxojuchyshaphethowhy*

* x is always sounded with the vowel before
him.

† If two consonants have one sound, they go to
the last vowel.

B

LA

LAMENIROVUZY, FUSABE
DIGOCUKYQU, PATEHUXO
JUCHYSHAPHETHOWHY

Question II. exemplified.

lammennirrovvuzzyffussabbeddig
gocckuckyqquppatexchaphtphesh
thungwhy

LAMMENNIRROVVUZZYF
FUSSABBEDDIGGOCCUKY
QQUPPATTEXCHAPHPE
SHTHUNGWHY

*lammennirrovvuzzyffussabbeddigoc
cukkyqquppattexchapphpbeshtbung
why*

LAMMENNIRROVVUZZYF
FUSSABBEDDIGGOCCUK
KYQUUPPATTEXCHAPH
PHESHTHUNGWHY

Que-

Question III. exemplified.

*blacdrifcrigflojfruktrylglamgren
stopfnugspaspren*

**BLACDRIFCRIGFLOJFRUK
TRYLGLAMGRENSTOP
SNUGSPASPREN**

*blacdrifcrig flojfruktrylglamgrenstop
fnugspaspren*

**BLACDRIFCRIGFLOJ
FRUKTRYLGLAMGREN
STOPSNUGSPASPREN**

S E C T. I.

An exercise for dividing words into syllables, by the rules above.

IN teaching this section, we cause the children to reckon how many syllables there are in every word, by making them count the vowels * — then to pronounce every syllable singly, with the first sound of letters only. If there be two vowels lying together, we inform them that this is called a Diphthong.

Annalist antechamber arsenal balcony buttry canary candidate chanter damsel elector elder pentagon monitor glutton gammon factory

* It is surprising to see children always instructed to pronounce words of one syllable first, which are generally more difficult than the syllables in long words, as they have more letters. It is equally strange to see the practice of dividing words by a hyphen continued. — Children divide them because they are stopt with a little stroke, but when they meet with a word not divided so, they are at as great a loss as ever. — If the above rules are attended to, this custom is altogether unnecessary.

garnet

garnet mallard memorandum orna-
 ment patrimony quandary subjects
 cormorant lady number abhor a-
 cademy accost boil bacon bedlam
 brief betoken boy bondman took
 cabinet cardinal cause CENTER
 chapman coach chancery citadel cle-
 mency confectary culverin custard
 daffodil DESTINY cheer dilatory dog-
 matical dizzy dutiful daunt day
 Dulcimer dream elder emphasis em-
 pannel exemplary excursion fami-
 ly festival fail flatulent flasket fool
 fraternity fundamental fee gallant
 gentile great gigantic guild goring
 gluttony grammar gulph habit ham-
 per heterodox house homily hus-
 bandry heap hibernal JARGON ig-
 nominy immunity intermix jaw jury
 itinerary KALENDAR key kilderkin
 kitchen LABEL laud lavender lemon
 look libertine library lofty luminary
 luxury lyric MADDER major mastery
 melody miscarry mouse monastical
 municipal mutton naval necessary
 niggard nullity oak OCCUPY Octo-

ber organs packet pay pelican polite
piper plumber portion provender
pyromancy quandary quart quencher
quicken rafter reformer rosary ru-
mour sacerdotial SCURVY secondary
foul sharper sow signet sorrel squirrel
sympathy TALENT testimony thee
torment thief tired void tumult ty-
ranny VAGARY valley verbatim vir-
ginals votary vulgar unbidden vocal
vulnerable wafer WELTER wilderness
worshipful YARN yel yoking zodiac
zyris contradict describe dethrone
disprove entreat imbrue ingrate with-
draw magistrate oppressor ingrate
surrender refreshment mulberry syl-
logism aphorism unicorn university
vestry virago tarantula territory sup-
posal symphony registry quartern
prebendary orangery muscular mem-
brane intersector.

CHAP. III.

Of the different sounds of Letters.

IN order to attain the pronunciation of the English Tongue, it will be necessary to distinguish as exactly as possible, all the different sounds employed in the pronunciation of it. — Indeed most languages express divers sounds by the same characters, and make use of different characters to express the same sound. — It may seem a very just maxim in theory, that each letter should always preserve an uniformity of sound — and that every sound should have a particular character to express it; but, in practice, this hath never been the case in any living language. — Natural defects in the organs of speech, a misuse of them, an affectation of what may be called a fine and polite, or rather, as it well may be called, a finiken way of speaking — A provincial accent, a short and quick expression, or its opposite extreme, a heavy, drawling, whining, canting pronunciation; these and many other customs contribute to a change of sounds between the letters. In the following table we propose to point out by figures the different sounds ascribed to every character, and then to show in what position each of these sounds is to be used.

Observe that 123 denotes, that such a character has three sounds, and so on, and that this point (') placed over a letter, means that it is not sounded.

123

123

123

123

1234

123

a

e

i

o

u

y

a sounds his first sound in same,
 his second in man,
 his third in fall.

e sounds his first sound in hero,
 his second in left,
 his third in there,
 ' silent in frozen.

i sounds his first sound in fine,
 his second in link,
 his third in girl,
 ' silent in evil.

o sounds his first sound in story,
 his second in folly,
 his third in do,
 ' silent in parson.

u sounds his first sound in music,
 his second in murder,
 his third in figure,
 his fourth in bull.

y sounds his first sound in try,
 his second in symbol,
 his third in army.

From

From the above representation, it appears that every vowel in our language has three or more sounds annexed to it; — so that, instead of six, we ought to have at least twice the number, to express our vocal sounds. — Though the variety of vocal sounds be a great beauty in the English Language, yet the variety of sounds denoted by the same vowel or diphthong, and the sameness of the sounds which are yet denoted by different vowels or diphthongs, are undoubtedly the greatest imperfections in it, when written; but this we have in common with many other languages. Observe *, that two of the above are double sounded, *viz.* *i* in *fine*, *u* in *music*, the first being a transition from *a* to *e*; the last from *e* to *w*. — The sound of every vowel may be made long or short, either by continuing to emit the breath for a longer or shorter time, preserving the articulation of the vowel unchanged; or we may change the articulation, while the breath continues to pass; and this change may be made sooner or later. But to ascertain the time of pronouncing them, is the greatest difficulty to the Scots, in the English Tongue.

S E C T. II.

Two general rules, for pronouncing the first and second sound of the vowels, according to the above arrangement.

1. All the vowels sound their first sound, when they are last in their syllable; and when there is but one consonant between them, and a final *e*.
2. All the vowels sound their second sound when they are not last in their syllable; and when the accent falls on the consonant.

Particular

S E C T. III.

Particular rules for pronouncing the vowels.

A—— sounds his first sound, not only when last, but when g sounds soft after n, —— his third often before l and another consonant —— after wh, and after w, except in a few words, where he follows the general rules. —— See the exercise. A certain grammarian gives it as a rule, that he sounds ²u before final r thus, *pedlur* for *pedlar*, *pillur* for *pillar*, &c. A county dialect, never imitated by our best speakers.

E—— sounds his third sound in *ere*, *there*, *where*, and in some of their compounds:— He's generally silent before a final n, and in some words transposed after r, for the sake of a more agreeable sound. — Some grammarians very injudiciously turn ²e into ²u before r, in *her*, *anger*, *adder*, *blister*, &c. — A dialect too often imitated.

I—— is very irregular, and sounds his first sound not only when last, but also before gh silent —— before nd, ld, which were formerly ended with e: —— his second when not last, and in many words, though he be last in the syllable, particularly where the accent falls not on him. —— His third sound before r, unless he begin the syllable, and then he follows the general rule. See the exercise on i.

In i, as in a, &c. many grammarians authorise a capricious custom, begun in some counties, of pronouncing ²u for ³i before r. — Even those
who

who avow this practice, would start at hearing girl pronounced *gurl*, and gird, *gurd*, &c. but their ears are grown familiar to *sur*, *thurd*, *furst*, &c. which are equally improper. Nay a late grammarian has gone still farther, and says girl ought to be pronounced *gal*, because some ridiculous coxcombs pronounce it so. They have been imitated too in pronouncing *endue 'um*, *enrich 'um*, *prosper 'um*, for *endue*, *enrich*, and *prosper* them. To pronounce any vowel in a shorter or longer time, is done in every living language, but to change it into other sounds, not modulated by a like position of the organs, is such a capricious irregularity, as tends to a total change or loss of the language; more particularly, if we were to write as we speak; a method by which we might have as many Dialects as Writers.

- ——— sounds his first sound not only when last, but also before l, and before r with another consonant, and in a few words before ft. — His third after d, t, w, in words of one syllable, and after wh. — He is generally silent before final n; and often transposed after r, as more agreeable to the ear. In the plural of woman he sounds *i*. This word, being derived from the Saxon *wifman* or *wiman*, makes the plural *wimen*; which is retained in the pronunciation, though altered in the orthography. Some pronounce this letter like the diphthong *ou* in *croud*, in the words *old*, *cold*, *scold*, *hold*, *molt*, *bolt*, *colt*, a practice not general, and therefore not to be imitated. — See the exercise on o.

U ———

U—sounds his third sound, always in the last syllable of words ending in *re*, if the accent falls not on him; — his fourth is used sometimes for the first, as easier to the organs, particularly after *r*. — It is often used before *l*, *sh*, &c. But this sound is so arbitrary and irregular, that we have placed it last in order; and dare not be positive in our rules, concerning a sound best learned by practice. — He sounds *i* in the Saxon *busy*, and *e* in *bury* with their compounds. — In these, custom has got the better of analogy. See the exercise on *u*.

Y—sounds his first generally in words of one syllable, but in *my*, *thy*, &c. if the accent falls not on the word, he sounds his second; — his third, when last in a word of more than one syllable, except after *f*, and *pl*, and a few words more to be seen in the exercise, where he sounds his first.

Sect. 3. Of the different sounds of Consonants.

25

123 12 1234 123 1234 12 123 121 12 123 12
c g s t xvi z Tch gh ng th wh

t, sounds k, in cat,
s, in cedar,
sh, in social.

g, sounds g, in gun,
dzh, in gin.

s, sounds s, in son,
sh, in persian,
z, in rose,
zh, in vision.

t, sounds t, in tone,
sh, in action,
s, in satiety.

k, sounds ks, in box,
gz, in exact,
ksh, in fluxion,
z, in Xerxes.

z, sounds z, in razor
zh or sh, in glazier.

ch sounds tsh, in charm,
sh, in pinch,
k, in chart,
silent in schism.

gh sounds g, in ghost,
f, in cough,
silent in high.

ng sounds ng, in ring,
ngg, in finger.

th sounds th, in thin,
harder th, in them,
t, in thyme.

wh sounds hw, in when,
h, in whole.

S E C T. IV.

Rules for pronouncing the Consonants.

C—sounds his first sound before a, o, u, his second before e, i, y, — his third before i, and another vowel. In some counties they pronounce *c* for c, before l, as *tlear*, *tlay*, *tlaut*, for *clear*, *clay*, *clout*; a dialect not to be imitated. See the exercise on c.

G—like c, sounds his first sound before a, o, u, his second generally before e, i, y: But what perplexes foreigners and young ones in this letter, is, that he frequently retains his first sound before these, in *give*, and in other words derived from the Saxon and Teutonic languages. See the exercise on g.

S—sounds his second sound always before i, and another vowel. — His fourth always when one vowel precedes and two follows him; and in a few words, when two precede and one follows; in all other situations, he sounds his first and third. See the exercise on s.

T—sounds his 2d s. before i, and another vowel, except when f goes before him, or the word be derived from one ending in y, as *mightier*. — Then he sounds his first, which also is used in most other situations, as his third is used only in a word or two. See the exercise.

X—sounds his second sound generally between two vowels, but not always; — his third, before i, and another vowel; — his fourth at the beginning of words derived from other languages; as it begins no word in our own. — In all other situations, he sounds his first. See the exercise.

Z—sounds his second sound when one vowel precedes, and two follow him; in all other situations

tuations he sounds his first. See the exercise.

CH sound their first sound in words purely English, their second generally after l, n, t, and in words derived from the French; — their third in words of Greek original, &c. but from this there are many exceptions introduced by ignorance, and continued by custom, which perplexes children, and embarrasses foreigners. — If they precede a vowel, however, they generally sound their third. — If a consonant their first, as *archangel*, *archbishop*.

GH sound their first at the beginning of words, their second when they end the syllable after a diphthong; in all other situations, they are generally silent.

NG sound their first sound when they end the word, their second generally when they do not; but this is not certain. See the exercise *.

TH sound their first and second sound promiscuously. — By our Saxon ancestors, they were distinguished; — which distinction not being retained, we are obliged to learn it by practice. — Their third only in a few words derived from the learned languages. See the exercise.

WH were always written hw by our ancestors, and are so pronounced, except in a few words, where w is dropped for the sake of an easier pronunciation.

* Some very injudiciously drop g in *dancing*, *singing*, &c. by which one of the finest sounds in the English language is lost.

S E C T. V.

Exercise on the two general rules.

^{1 2 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2}
Caper cascade lady bandage regal lever bedlam
^{1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2}
 glebe legal bason demon intervene miser sink
^{1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2}
 crisis repine foment hornet broke remote funeral
^{2 2 2 1 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 1}
 number impure my or my mystery burden bason
^{1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2}
 raven parchment major razor market landlord
^{1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2}
 legate medler legend pedant rotation romance shot
^{2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 3}
 supposal stipend filbert combine umbrello impurity
^{2 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2}
 confute cry symphony type vagrant tremor visard
^{1 1 2 2 1 1 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 2}
 tribute trinket votary trumpery vapor more tutor
^{2 1 2 2 3 2 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2}
 vintage mulberry syntax furgery indecent omen
^{1 2 1 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 2}
 apart enormity candidate contingent.

S E C T. VI.

Exercise on the particular rules for pronouncing the vowels.

^{1 2 2 2 1 2 3 3 3 2}
A— angel anger ranger warn what alter
^{3 3 3 2 2 3 2}
 wall almighty aldermen wasp—wax
^{2 1}
 waggon wafer &c. follow the general rules.

Sect. 6. *Of the different sounds of vowels.* 29

E— there where ere ripen harden forbidden—

transposed in mitre philtre children hundred
acre.

I— behind child rind mild climb immunity birth
girdle irruption irreverence irrational venison
devil third irregular firkin skirmish skirt.

O— bolt bolster most prove porter borne pardon
molten crimson women sounded *wimen*, do to
who Rome tomb— transposed in apron iron
saffron citron environ squadron.

U— procedure inclosure scrutiny brutal construe
push cushion — busy bury are sounded *bizzy*,
berry.

Y— fly martyr mastery purify comply multiply.
occupy deny ally descry, &c. are irregular.

* o in some words must be pronounced nearly as
quick as u in *run*.

S E C T. VII.

An exercise on the different sounds of Consonants.

- C**— ¹cannon ^{1 2}confist ¹custard ¹crave ¹cloven ²cenſure
¹ſcene ²ſcepter ^{2 1 2}ſcent ^{1 3}pencil ¹cypreſs ³ſuſpicion
^{2 3}logician ³ſpecial
G— * ¹gander ^{2 1}gormand ¹gull ¹grant ¹glare ²gender ²gin-
²ger ^{2 3 1}mangy ²clergy ²gem.
S— ²manſion ²verſion ³roſy ³advife ³damſel ⁴diviſion
⁴meaſure.
T— ²partial ²portion ²nuptial ³ſatiety.
X— ²exempt ³reflexion ³connexion ⁴Xenophon ¹flux.
Z— ¹zone ¹buzzard ²glazier ²grazier.
CH ¹chime ¹chance ^{2 2}bench ³chamade ³choler ³anchor
¹chace ²chagrin ³ſchool ¹ſchedule ¹ſchiſmatic.
GH ¹ghoſt ¹ghet ²rough ²laugh ¹right.
NG ¹bang ²anger ¹clang ²finger ²hunger.
TH ¹thunder ²thine ¹iſthmus ²aſthma.

* G retains his firſt ſound in geefe, get, girt, gilt, begin, gig, giggle, gift, giddy, girl, gilbert, gimp, gills of fiſh, gild, gird, girdle, gibberish, gyre, gives, gewgaw; and generally before the termination er, as finger, linger, &c. except harbinger, wharfinger, ginger, &c. which follow the general rule.

¹WH ¹where ²why ²whom ¹where ¹wholesome, &c.

In the following words, the consonant following the first vowel is doubled, which makes the vowel sound his second sound.

²Atom ²beryl ²cavil ²famish ²gather ²havoc ²blemish
²damask ²malice ²manor ²oven ²promise ²madam ²brevity
²covenant ²elegant ²educate ²prevalent ²rarity ²register
²remedy ²delicate ²ravage ²revelling ²progeny ²manor.

A promiscuous exercise on the vowels and consonants in every position.

²Aggravate ²halbert ²funeral ²recede ²wasp ²cancel
²vermin ²surmise ²tribute ²contumacy ²crisis ²paper ²final
²plummer ²music ²tanner ²corrode ²usurp ²inflame ²abhor
²comment ²parcel ²well ²will ²strength ²convex ²find
²stroke ²vane ²puppy ²rabbit ²armory ²gallery ²warfare
²kennel ²votary ²envy ²bullet ²conclave ²libel ²sedan ²syl-
²van ²mitre ²consistory ²library ²tight ²girdle ²garden
²merchant ²preserve ²harden ²raven ²cloth ²crab ²tall
²admire ²amend ²wary ²mold ²syntax ²cellar ²concise
²embrace ²porters ²crucify ²imply ²consonancy ²asthma
²hyphen ²transient ²civil ²incense ²brother ²rather.

Exercise without figures.

Mastery signify cogent vigilant lose scold
 proportion revenue porch ruminant rapture
 sword hind birth almighty artificial central
 furnace desperate craziness customary blof-
 soming unworthy nunnery profess salary
 rotation challenge those chagrin stirrup
 thenceforth perch halbert ghet penthouse
 protuberance obdurate style illusion Esther
 blithe proselyte noose congregation irrup-
 tion firm burdensome reckon children sul-
 phur shorten affirmation brazen conjugal in-
 correct cockerit pullet particle lancet con-
 venticle watchfully cypress ken almond pre-
 serve lengthen cloven inchantress strumpet
 catholic address denote tragedy service mis-
 become conjugation constitute jilting lemon
 licence mature obstruct Peter pupil romance
 rumour sedate tory sustian bestial tenure tu-
 mour unicorn pushing exert Xanthus distri-
 butive numerals brimstone cinnamon twenty
 convocation synod symphony exuberant in-
 cision niggardly perfume abstract conflict
 transport confuse virtue wash branch wrench
 dilemma elector control ambassadress plume
 carpentry confectionary surgery acrostic am-
 buscade anathema bulwark cartridge chamber
 curator cygnet dispersion director garniture
 hyperbola microscope mischance napkin noc-
 turnal orchard patron pedant sectary tetrarch
 vesture wharfinger whirl yel plagiarism hus-
 bandry episcopacy usury woman arrange
 cankers observatory intermixture warrant
 exactors

exactors splash shorne crutches ghostly tenth
incomprehensibility concise forsaken refrac-
tory precedent rosy termagant waspish.

S E C T. VIII.

Of SPELLING.

*Observations on spelling particularly applied to the fore-
going exercise.*

OBSERVE, spelling is the art of reading, by naming the letters singly, and rightly dividing words into their syllables; in writing it is the due expression of a word by its proper letters.

1. We ought to retain as many vowels, and drop as many consonants as we can, consistently with the practice of the best authors, and the pronunciation of our language.
2. We ought not to deviate too far from the etymology of words on the one hand, nor from a just pronunciation on the other.
3. In prose no abbreviations ought to be used, which are not necessary, *g. e.*

The following words and the like may be spelt without a final *k*, *Catholic*, *comic*, *critic*, *ecclesiastic*, *public*, *pacific*, *rustic*, *plastic*, *physic*, *logic*, &c.

In the following words and the like, derived from the Saxon, the *k* should be retained, *back*, *slick*, *quick*, *haveck*, &c.

Some

Some people very improperly write *injoy* for *enjoy*, *intire* for *entire*, *inviron* for *environ*, *ingage* for *engage*, all which we have from the Latin, through the medium of the French. — The Latins wrote *invidia*, *inimicus*, but we write *envy*, *enemy*, not *invy*, *inemy*, which we may do as well, as in the words above, if the French derivation is disregarded.

The following have a very gothic appearance to the eye without a vowel, *dabb'd*, *embrac'd*, *slop'd*, *engag'd*, *link'd*, *robb'd*, *deferr'd*, *stopp'd*, *abber'd*, &c.

The old Latin writers, we are told, seldom or never doubled consonants in writing. So in Old English writers, we meet with *sal*, *shal*, *al*, *cal*, *maner*, *finer*, not *fall*, *shall*, &c. See the exercise where the accent falls on the consonant.

CHAP. IV.

Of Diphthongs.

WHEN there is a transition from one vocal sound to another, during one impulse of the breath, this is called a *Diphthong*; and this kind of articulation may be produced by one, two, or more vowels, as in *pine*, *fury*, *feud*, *lieu*. — But in the English Language, there is a frequent meeting of two vowels in one syllable, one only of which is sounded; hence the distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper. — But as this distinction is of very little consequence to young ones, and as the same two vowels are often double sounded in one word, and only double written in another, as in *four*, *croud*, *throw*, *crown*, &c.

&c. — as a diphthong too may refer to double time, as well as to a double sound, we shall consider it as the meeting of two or more vowels in one syllable, — and point out by figures the number of sounds ascribed to each diphthong, explaining them separately and singly, by the sounds of the vowels.

When three vowels meet in one syllable, it has been called a *Triphthong*, which term may be retained, as we have some of these combinations, both natives and foreign, as may be seen in the following table. — As we have considered the diphthong more minutely, and upon a different plan than was ever attempted before, it cannot be expected that young ones will acquire all the sounds without being tired or impatient; the most common sounds may be given at first, which, in the following combinations, are generally first in order, leaving the rest to be acquired gradually at a weekly exercise for that purpose every Friday or Saturday.

Note, to avoid the repetition of the word sounds, we have only inserted the letter *f*.

S E C T. I.

¹² ¹ ¹ ² ²
aa, *f*. a in Aaron, a in Canaan.

¹² ¹ ¹ ² ²
ae, *f*. e in Cæsar, e in Ætna.

¹² ¹ ¹ ² ²
ai, *f*. a in fair, i in captain.

¹ ¹
ao, *f*. o in Pharaoh.

¹²³ ³ ¹ ² ² ³
au, *f*. a in pause, a in aunt, a in gauge.

¹ ¹
ay, *f*. a in pray.

¹ ³
aw, *f*. a in law.

¹¹³⁴ ¹ ¹ ² ² ¹ ³ ¹²
ea, * f. e in reach, e in bread, a in bear, ea in

⁴
lineal.

¹ ¹
ee, f. e in reel.

¹² ¹ ¹ ¹ ² ²
ei, f. e in seize, a in their.

¹²³ ¹ ² ² ² ³
eo, f. e in people, e in leopard, o in pigeon.

¹
eu, f. u in Europe.

¹²³ ² ¹ ¹ ² ¹ ³
ey, f. e in chimney, e in key, a in prey.

¹²³ ¹ ¹ ² ¹ ³
ew, f. u in few, w in threw, o in sew.

¹² ¹ ¹ ¹ ²
eau, f. o in beau, u in beauty.

¹² ¹² ¹ ² ²
cou, f. eo in bounteous, o in gorgeous.

¹ ¹
eye, f. i in eye of the head.

¹²³⁴⁵ ² ¹ ¹ ² ²² ³
ia, f. } a in martial, a in expatiate, ia in familiar,
i in diamond, i in parliament.

¹²³⁴ ¹ ¹ ¹ ² ² ³ ²²
ie, f. i in ties, e in grief, e in friend, ie in pan-
⁴
nier.

¹²³ ² ²² ² ² ³
io, f. o in mansion, io in minion, i in chariot.

¹ ¹
ieu, f. u in purlieu.

¹
iew, f. u in view.

¹ ²
iou, f. o in captious.

* Some found this diphthong a, in heard, heart, searh, searge, hearth, hearken, &c.

¹² ¹ ¹ ² ²
oa, f. o in road, o in broad.

¹² ¹ ¹ ¹ ²
oe, f. o in roe, e in œconomy.

¹² ¹ ² ²
oi, f. i in toil, i in tortoise.

¹²³ ¹ ² ² ¹ ³
oo, f. w in moon, u in blood, o in floor.

¹²³⁴⁵ ³ ¹ ¹ ² ² ³
ou, f. } aw in loud, o in soul, o in fought,
⁴ ² ⁵
w in should, u in touch.

¹ ¹
oy, f. i in toy.

¹²³ ¹ ³ ² ² ³
ow, f. o in throw, aw in brow, o in knowledge.

¹ ³ ²
ua, f. wa in assuage, wa in quart, a in guard.

¹²³ ¹ ¹ ² ² ² ³
ue, f. u in cue, e in guest, we in request,

¹²³⁴⁵ ¹ ¹ ² ² ³
ui, f. } w in fruit, i in guile, i in build.
¹ ⁴ ² ⁵
wi in enquiry, wi in languid.

¹² ¹ ¹ ¹ ² ²
uo, f. wo or o in quote, o in liquor.

¹² ¹ ² ²
uy, f. i in buy, we in colloquy.

¹ ¹
uai, f. wa in quail.

¹ ³
uaw, f. wa in squall

¹ ¹
uea, f. we in squeak.

¹ ¹
uee, f. we in queen.

¹ ²
uey, f. e in laquey.

¹ ¹
uoi, uoy, f. i in quoit, buoy.

We have not inserted (in the general table) the diphthongs formed by the combination of the vowels with y * and w; as they are invariable at the beginning of words, and as the vowels after them come under the same rules already laid down in the exercise on vowels, or the above table of diphthongs; as will appear in the words,

yairn yawn yawl yare yet yea yeast yeoman yield
you yonder yoke yolk York your yew; wander
wake we well wine winter wore wonder, &c.

Wherever we have considered the combination of two vowels as a diphthong, contrary to the common practice, we hope to be justified from the charge of whimsical innovation, by the most elegant speakers, some good grammarians, our best poets, and the examples given.

S E C T. II.

*Observations on Spelling, &c. applied to the table on
Diphthongs.*

IN *money, chimney, &c.* authors of note begin to omit the *e*; the words, *extream, compleat, supreme, &c.* are now, more agreeable to analogy,

* Dr. Louth, in his treatise on grammar, remarks, that y has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant. In this he is certainly right; but we cannot join with that ingenious author in affirming, that w is either a vowel or a diphthong; u indeed is so, as there is a transition from e to w at one breath, but in w there is no transition. The custom of calling this letter double u, is the cause of the mistake.

written

written *extreme, complete, supreme, &c.* In the following words, *colour, humour, vigour, labour, vapour, &c.* authors of great estimation omit the *u*, that they may conform to the Latin *vapor, color, humor, &c.* Though the pronunciation will bear this refinement, yet, if we have these from the Latin, through the medium of the French, it were better retained; at least, it were to be wished, that authors would be uniform either in omitting or retaining it. — Some authors likewise write *vitious, pretious, gracious, &c.* with a *t* instead of a *c*, under pretence of complying with the Latin, *vitiosus, &c.* not considering that, as *vitiosus* is derived from *vitium*, so the above English words, are derivatives from *vice, price, grace, &c.* and, therefore, should conform to the analogy of our language.

CHAP. V.

SECT. I. Of Terminations.

THE terminations, or final syllables, joined to radical words, produce an amazing variety, and contribute in no small degree to the elegance and copiousness of the English Tongue, which in this particular has perhaps a superiority over any modern language, as will appear by attending to the following table. Observe, That, in reading, they ought in general to be pronounced by themselves; that *y* is changed into *i*, and that *e* is always silent before a terminatoin.

able	<i>Ply</i>	Fliable
ably	<i>Remark</i>	Remarkably
ade	<i>Block</i>	Blockade
age	<i>Cord</i>	Cordage

al	<i>Origin</i>	Original
ance	<i>Perform</i>	Performance
ant	<i>Ramp</i>	Rampant
ard	<i>Stand</i>	Standard
ary	<i>Tribute</i>	Tributary
ate	<i>Fortune</i>	Fortunate
ation	<i>Confirm</i>	Confirmation
ed	<i>Burn</i>	Burned
ee	<i>Patent</i>	Patentee
en	<i>Hard</i>	Harden
ence	<i>Depend</i>	Dependence
ent	<i>Consist</i>	Consistent
er	<i>Cry</i>	Crier
eer	<i>Chariot</i>	Charioteer
ery	<i>Boil</i>	Boilery
es	<i>Watch</i>	Watches
efs	<i>Count</i>	Countess
est	<i>Read</i>	Readest
et	<i>Hatch</i>	Hatchet
eth	<i>Hear</i>	Heareth
dom	<i>Free</i>	Freedom
ful	<i>Joy</i>	Joyful
hood	<i>Knight</i>	Knighthood
ical	<i>Poet</i>	Poetical
icate	<i>Intox</i>	Intoxicate
ice	<i>Serve</i>	Service
ible	<i>Discern</i>	Discernible
ibly	<i>Contempt</i>	Contemptibly
ily	<i>Luck</i>	Luckily
isan	<i>Court</i>	Courtisan
ic	<i>Hero</i>	Heroic
ier	<i>Cash</i>	Cashier
ing	<i>Spend</i>	Spending
ion	<i>Act</i>	Action

ish	<i>Child</i>	Childish
ism	<i>Critic</i>	Criticism
ist	<i>Art</i>	Artist
ister	<i>Choir</i>	Choirister
iye	<i>Abuse</i>	Abusive
ity	<i>Scarce</i>	Scarcity
ize	<i>Civil</i>	Civilize
kin	<i>Lamb</i>	Lambkin
less	<i>Grace</i>	Graceless
let	<i>Cover</i>	Coverlet
ling	<i>Duck</i>	Duckling
ly	<i>Bold</i>	Boldly
ment	<i>Command</i>	Commandment
ner	<i>Part</i>	Partner
ness	<i>Crafty</i>	Craftiness
ock	<i>Hill</i>	Hillock
or	<i>Success</i>	Successor
ous	<i>Fame</i>	Famous
ric	<i>Bishop</i>	Bishopric
rix	<i>Execute</i>	Executrix
ry	<i>Fine</i>	Finery
ship	<i>Lord</i>	Lordship
some	<i>Burden</i>	Burdensome
ster	<i>White</i>	Whitester
tle	<i>Spit</i>	Spittle
ty	<i>Sure</i>	Surety
ude	<i>Solicit</i>	Solicitude
ure	<i>Pleasure</i>	Pleasure
y	<i>Gleam</i>	Gleamy
yer	<i>Bow</i>	Bowyer
izans	<i>Party</i>	Partizans
zens	<i>City</i>	Citizens

S E C T. II.

An Exercise on the Terminations.

BLameable drinkable acceptably cannonade
 gasconade postage peerage poundage
 denial brutal formal concordance inheritance
 annoyance observant dotard boiler beggar
 accessory boundary candidate consulate pa-
 triarchate ruination clouded singed trustee
 grandee legatee oaken golden subsistence
 excellence prudent halter layer singer vo-
 lunteer musketeer refuses duchess poetess
 fishery grossest cabinet casket flasket repent-
 eth dukedom Christendom merciful brother-
 hood falsehood alphabetical nonsensical pon-
 tificate cowardice defensible insensibly au-
 dibly worthily artizan choleric brigadier pa-
 vier distributing invention softish catholi-
 cism judaism origanist imperialist barrister
 Christianity authority collective conclusive
 idolize apologize bracelet juiceless harm-
 less firstling youngling foundling gravely
 precisely handsomely casement pavement
 blackness craftiness survivor procurator so-
 licitous covetous administratrix directrix
 blazonry bigotry stewardship fellowship
 spinster songster prattle cruelty solicitude
 inclosure bloody lawyer sawyer artizans.

S E C T. III.

Observations on Spelling applied to the foregoing Table.

AS our language is already rather too much crowded with consonants, the following words, and a hundred more, ought never to be deprived of their vowels, in imitation of some authors, who write *entred, frightened, strengthened, hastned, hindred,* for *entered, frightened, strengthened, hastened.* By writing them thus, you avoid the clustering of the consonants, *ghin, ngthn, ntr, ndr, &c.* Oddly, *dabbling, tippling, struggling,* are now very properly written *odly, dabling, &c.* The *e* ought never to be omitted in judgement, acknowledgement, &c. as is done by some authors of note; for *g* never sounds soft without it:—For the same reason, we should write *judge, knowledge.* The *e* should not be dropped in *comely,* and the like; *wouldest, shouldest, whilest, didest,* might be written at full length.—On the other hand, if the termination begins with a vowel, we may safely drop the one that ends the radical word; thus, *blameable, adviseable, agreeable,* may be written *blamable, advisable, agreeable,* in imitation of some very good authors, except from this when *c* or *g* is to be softened; as in *vengeance, changeable, serviceable, peaceably, &c.* The following words need not be apostrophosed even in poetry, far less in prose, as the two syllables are pronounced in the time of one; *heavenly, flowery, powerful, watery, fostering, thundering, towery, every, glittering, flattering, ripening, clustering, evening, lingering, glimmering, generous, quivering, numerous, wavering, &c.* These appear less gothic to the eye than *heav'nly, flow'ry, quiv'ring, &c.*

CHAP. VI.

IN the following table *s* is always named before *s* in the last syllable of words, when any of these seven characters go before him, *c g s x z ch sh*

Entices indulges interposes refluxes anna-
zes churches quashes comrades defences en-
gines surges sceptres roses notes debates fix-
es inculcates baptizes recedes lurches washes
bribes produces provokes disgorges ex-
tremes abuses procures foxes derides civi-
lizes invites searches contrives brushes en-
nobles dunces dethrones pilgrimages assassi-
nates expunges entangles trespasses enviegles
boxes refines reprieves teaches swathes washes
extricates baffles piques scruples appendixes.

CHAP. VII.

IN the following table the letters marked over head with an apostrophe (') are not sounded,

b't g'm g'n k'n p's p't s'c s'l s'n w'r m'b l'k l'n l'm m'n r'h g'h

Debt phlegm benign know psalm receipt
viscount island demesnes wrestle climb walk
miln quilm salmon damn rhubarb ghastly
doubt diaphragm feign knight psalter ptisan
viscountess

viscountess illander demefnesship wright
 comb stalk solemn rhadamanthus ghizzard
 debtor undoubted redoubt indebt subtle ar-
 raign feign foreign design sovereign deign
 assign campaign ensign signior poignancy
 knave kneel knot knack psaltry ptolemaic
 psalmist islet wrath wrinkle wrapt awry
 plumbline lambkin climb womb kiln co-
 lumn autumn hymn contemn rhyme rhodes
 rhine rheumatism catarrh ghet aghast

S E C T. II.

Observations on Spelling applied to the foregoing Table.

A Writer of great note has fallen most unmercifully upon the silent consonants, and because they are not pronounced, he therefore would not write them. Now, as pronunciation is continually varying, so also must a language; and, if written as pronounced, scarce two persons would write alike. This would introduce uncertainty in orthography, confusion in the roots; and these the change, ignorance and loss of language. Suppose, for instance, in the English words *sign, reign, feign, benign, doubt, debt*, the *g* and *b*, which are mute in the pronunciation,

ciation, should be therefore omitted in writing, thus, *sine*, *rein*, *fein*, *benein*, *deat*, *det*, what would be the consequence, but the ignorance of their precise meaning and derivation, from the Latin *signo*, *regno*, *fringo*, *benignas*, *dubium*, &c. So *gh* in *sigh*, *leugh*, answering to the guttural *ch* in Saxon, in *sicht*, *lachen*; *k* in *know* from *gnow*; *n* in *condemn*, *p* in *receipt*, and formerly in *concept*, from *condemno*, *receptum*, *conceptum*; *s* in *isle*, *island*, from *isula*, *insula*, and in many other words which are preserved in writing, though quiescent in pronunciation. Perhaps it would not enervate the language, if many of these quiescents were pronounced as the *k* in *knell*, *knowledge*, *knave*, &c. Certain it is, that one of the justest pronouncers on the English stage, never omitted the *k* in these words.—On the same principles, *w* might be slightly pronounced in *wright*, *wreck*, *wring*, &c. even the *b* in *subtle* is, by some good speakers pronounced, and with propriety, though contrary to common practice.—*l* in *balmy*, *psalm*, &c. might as well be pronounced as otherwise; in the first it often is.

CHAP. VIII.

An Exercise for PRONUNCIATION and SPELLING.

Observe, That the words within the commas, though esteemed synonymous, have yet an essential difference in the English tongue.

ABANDON forsake leave relinquish desert
quit, *abdicate* renounce resign, *abate*
diminish decrease lessen, *abhor* hate loath de-
test, *abject* low mean beggarly, *abolish* ab-
rogate

rogate disannul repeal revoke, *finish* complete end conclude, *action* act deed, *enlarge* encrease, *address* air mien behaviour manners deportment carriage, *accost* approach, *ingenuity* cleverness abilities parts, *add* augment, *buttress* support prop, *enough* sufficient, *declare* affirm protest aver assert maintain swear avouch attest, *attractions* allurements charms, *misery* niggardly covetous avaritious, *acknowledgement* confession, *admonition* advice counsel, *battle* combat fight, *handsome* pretty beautiful, *benignity* benevolence kindness tenderness humanity, *poverty* indigence want need necessity, *good-fortune* prosperity, *good-nature* good-humour, *happiness* felicity bliss, *confines* limits bounds, *aim* view design, *burden* load, *charm* enchantment spell, *chastise* punish correct discipline, *prudence* discretion care caution, *circumspection* consideration regard, *cunning* finesse device artifice trick stratagem, *customs* manners fashions, *famous* illustrious celebrated renowned, *excuse* pardon forgiveness, *conquer* subdue overcome, *wave* surge billow, *uproar* tumult riot, *inclination* propension bias, *should* ought is necessary, *farthermore* moreover besides, *manifest* proclaim tell divulge disclose reveal discover, *equivocation* ambiguity, *grave* serious staid, *regard* concern touch, *tranquillity* peace quiet, *huge* vast enormous immense, *danger* hazard risk venture, *boldness* audaciousness impudence effrontery, *profitable* advantageous beneficial,

old

old ancient antique, *word* term expression, *departure* death decease, *valley* bottom vale dale, *impediment* obstacle obstruction, *learning* literature erudition, *enquire* interrogate ask, *succour* help assist relieve, *always* continually perpetually, *difference* dispute quarrel, *discease* distemper sickness, *weary* tired fatigued, *light* brightness splendour, *lustre* brilliancy radiancy, *situation* condition state, *notes* remarks observations, *take* receive accept, *sentiment* opinion thought, *resolution* courage valour bravery intrepidity, *strong* robust stout sturdy, *complaisant* well-bred polite, *bump-backed* crooked deformed, *perfect* finished complete, *misfortune* disaster calamity, *consent* acquiesce agree, *management* direction administration conduct government, *fear* apprehensive dread afraid, *teach* learn instruct, *authority* power dominion, *gain* profit lucre emolument, *fantastical* whimsical maggoty fanciful, *idea* thought imagination notion, *traffic* trade commerce exchange truck barter, *regard* esteem veneration respect, *occasion* occurrence conjuncture, *uncertainty* doubt suspense, *dejected* melancholy low-spirited dull, *piercing* penetrating discernment judgment, *tale* novel romance story, *pride* arrogance presumption, *haughtiness* disdain, *sloth* laziness sluggishness, *harm* hurt injury detriment mischief, *quickly* soon speedily, *assiduous* expeditious quick, *now* instantly immediately presently, *fickle* inconstancy unsteady changeable, *rogue* sharper thief,

thief, *tolerate* suffer permit, *fault* defect
 imperfection, *oblige* constrain compel force,
return surrender restore, *sincerity* frankness
 plainness ingenuousness, *experiment* trial
 proof, *effigy* image statue, *give* present of-
 fer, *wonder* astonishment amazement con-
 sternation surprize, *liberality* generosity
 bounty, *prepossessed* opiniated obstinate, *in-
 fatuated* headstrong, *institute* found establish
 endow, *religion* piety devotion, *able* skilful
 learned, *power* ability faculty, *excursion*
 ramble jaunt, *sober* temperate abstemious,
unreasonable inconsistent absurd, *acquainted*
 familiar intimate, *room* chamber apartment,
warmth fervency, *translation* version, *attach-
 ment* passion devotion, *conduct* guide lead,
steadiness constancy resolution, *conceal* dis-
 semble disguise, *sailor* seaman mariner, *suffo-
 cated* smothered choaked, *cloakbag* portman-
 teau trunk, *rivulet* brook stream, *pity* com-
 passion commiseration, *impertinent* impudent
 saucy, *fuddled* drunk intoxicated, *bargain* a-
 greement contract.

CHAP. IX.

WE propose now to illustrate our plan by copious examples of the principal difficulties in the pronunciation and spelling of the English tongue.—The English very often in writing, and still oftner in pronunciation, double a consonant between two vowels in one syllable of a word at least, which they do by placing the accent on the consonant. As this is a very great difficulty in the pronunciation of the English tongue, we shall insert a very copious table.

N. B. If there be an accent on any other syllable, it is generally marked.

TABLE I.

Words of two syllables, where the accent falls on the consonant beginning the last syllable.

A Dam	Damage	Havoc	Novel
atom	damask	hazard	novice
balance	devil	herald	never
banish	doric	heaven	orange
baron	dozen	having	oven
blemish	ethics	homage	olive
bishop	ever	honour	palace
beryl	echo	honest	palate
brother	famine	hither	penance
camel	fathom	jalap.	peril
chapel	fenel	jealous	profer
cavil	feather	leather	petish
civet	felon	madam	planet
clamour	figure	magic	pleasant
claret	flemish	malice	prebend
cozen	flagon	manor	produce
closet	florid	melon	proverb
colour	forage	medal	product
conic	foreign	merit	presence
column	frothy	method	present
comet	frolic	metal	proper
copy	gamut	model	profit
covet	gather	modest	prophet
credit	gelid	modern	proverb
cover	govern	money	provost
courage	granate	moral	prelude
cherish	gravel	mother	promise
crevice	habit	nothing	province
			punish

Punish	sever	statute	value
rapid	severn	stomach	very
rebels	sheriff	scholar	visage
rapine	solid	smother	visit
ravage	sooty	steady	vanish
refuge	steril	sweaty	volume
revel	spirit	talent	venom
relish	statue	tacit	valiant
refuse	senate	talon	weapon
rosin	shadow	tenant	weather
salad	shalot	tavern	woody
savage	study	travel	yeoman
second	sloven	valour	zealous

Table II. *Words of three syllables, where the accent falls on the consonant that begins the second syllable.*

A Damant	Benefit	Covenant
agitate	cabinet	creditor
agony	calendar	caravan
aliment	calenture	casuist
amazon	canibals	cataract
amorous	canister	cavalcade
amity	canopy	character
animal	calicoe	chocolate
animate	calumny	comedy
arable	capitol	comical
avarice	capital	covetous
avenue	casual	credulous
avarage	cavity	caraway
baronet	charity	cavalry
brevity	clemency	celebrate
botany	colony	chariot

Crocodile	Eminence	Honouring
delicate	epilogue	heaviness
devilish	evermore	heresy
decorate	faculty	hesitate
document	family	honesty
decimal	felony	hazardous
dedicate	flourished	helicon
delegate	forester	heretic
dennison	florentine	heraldry
desolate	forager	homicide
dolorous	fabulous	horison
domineer	federal	jealousy
ebony	flagelet	jacobite
edifice	floridness	jeopardy
editor	foreigner	jocular
elegance	gathering	kalender
elephant	guarantee	labyrinth
emerald	garison	lateral
emulate	generous	lavishness
enemy	genitive	latitude
epigram	governour	lemonade
episode	gratify	levity
evidence	general	legacy
every	genesis	lenify
elegy	gradual	logical
elevate	gratitude	lacerate
energy	government	lavender
epitaph	graduate	legible
epithet	granary	leveret
educate	gravity	lethargy
element	habitude	magazine
eloquence	heritage	macaroón
epicure	homily	magistrate
		Manage-

Management	Ocular	Paragon
manual	oculist	plenitude
magical	ominous	parasite
manacle	obelisk	populace
manifold	opulence	poverty
majesty	orator	premisses
malady	opera	prevalence
manifold	operate	prodigy
marigold	oracle	propagate
manuscript	orifice	profelyte
medicine	origin	profody
modernise	otherwise	providence
melody	overture	provender
meditate	pacify	protestant
memory	paradise	punishment
monument	paragraph	quality
modify	paramount	radishes
miracle	parapet	ratify
melilot	parity	readiness
metalist	pedantry	reference
motherly	policy	ravenous
metaphor	penalty	regimen
moderate	penetrate	reconcile
modesty	penitence	regular
modulate	pelican	requisite
monitor	popular	retinue
moneyless	paraphrase	rapidity
nominate	petulant	regible
navigate	prodigal	regiment
natural	prominent	relative
negative	prophets	residence
nourishment	pacific	residue
national	palisade	rhetoric

Radical	Separate	Teraphim
rational	sovereign	travelling
rarity	speculate	treachery
recompence	salary	tyranny
regicide	saracen	tragedy
register	satyrist	treasury
remedy	skeleton	tremulous
resolute	secular	treasurer
reverence	semibrief	vagabond
reverie	seventhly	vanity
satisfy	sepulchre	venison
savageness	stratagem	veteran
sediment	seventy	verily
seminal	solemnly	vocative
slovenly	tapestry	vegetate
solitude	tamarind	venerate
Saturday	tenement	verify
scavenger	telescope	volunteer
secondly	tolerate	volatile
sedulous		

Table III. *Words of four syllables, where the accent falls on the consonant that begins the second syllable.*

A Labaster	Celibacy	Fabulátor
amicable	covetousness	feloniously
alimony	delicacy	gladiátor
animated	elevátor	granulated
apoplexy	epilepsy	haberdasher
animadvert	evitably	january
category	everlasting	janisary
charitable	elevated	lamentable
casualty	emifary	lapidary
		Meditating

Meditating	Paralytic	Salutary
monumental	preferable	falamánder
manufacture	panygeric	separable
memorable	peremptory	solitary
naturally	prevalency	tabernacle
necessary	rational	voluntary
operátor		

Table IV. *Words of four and five syllables, where the accent falls on the consonant beginning the second syllable.*

A Dulation	Evolution	Moderátion
abolition	emulátion	maculátion
avaricious	elevátion	meditátion
avocátion	familiarize	modulátion
capitátion	generátion	manifestátion
cogitátion	graduátion	mathematician
coronátion	geminátion	navigátion
celebrátion	gravitátion	nominátion
copulátion	gratificátion	pabulátion
credibility	habitátion	penetrátion
dedicátion	jaculátion	regulátion
docibility	lacerátion	revolútion
dominátion	legitimacy	rhetorician
defínition	macerátion	salutátion
educátion	manumission	speculátion

Table V. *In these Words the accent falls on the consonant that begins the third syllable*

A Bolish	Apparel	Anatomize
admonish	archbishop	bucolics
another	astonish	cohabit
		Demolish

Demolish	Establish	Immoral
disparage	examine	invalid
dishonour	hysteric	platonic
discredit	hydropic	majestic
dishonest	imbosom	misgovern
disprofit	imbody	mismanage
disfigure	immodest	recover
distribute	invenom	pathetic
encourage	improper	prophetic
eleventh	ionic	together
ecstatic	imagine	uncover

Table VI. *In these Words, the accent falls on the consonant that begins the third syllable.*

A cademy	Astrology	Compatible
analysis	barbarity	complacency
anatomist	botanical	concavity
anemony	benevolent	confabulate
angelica	caparison	congratulate
anonymous	catholicism	consolidate
apology	captivity	corroborate
asparagus	commemorate	comparison
abominate	companion	competitor
analogy	calamitous	concomitant
anatomy	capacitate	confederate
antiquity	celerity	connatural
antagonist	chimerical	contaminate
apocalypse	chronologer	depopulate
asperity	commodity	dexterity
attenuate	comparative	diameter
		Dishonesty

Dishonesty	Imperative	Neutrality
disparity	impoverish	numerical
doxology	inheritance	obstreperous
extatical	improbability	organical
elaborate	inadequate	perpetual
emolument	impenitent	philosophy
effeminate	incredible	prevaricate
emaculate	inanimate	posterity
emphatical	inveterate	priority
encouragement	irresolute	phlebotomy
eradicate	ironical	prophetical
evacuate	infatuate	retaliate
examine	invalidate	regality
executive	irreverence	recovery
experiment	irregular	sabbatical
extenuate	locality	sagacity
erratical	magnetical	synodical
evaporate	mechanical	sincerity
examiner	metropolis	symbolical
excogitate	miraculous	severity
executor	monopoly	tautology
extravagant	mortality	thermometer
extremity	mythology	theology
ferocity	magnanimous	velocity
formality	majority	veracity
harmonical	methodical	voracity
historical	minority	urbanity
immoderate	misfashion	unanimous
impediment	morality	unnatural.

Table VII. *In these Words the accent falls on the consonant that begins the third syllable.*

Abominable	Doposcory	Harmonically
contributory	dishonourably	imaginary
defamatory	exclamatory	improvidently
derogatory	effeminacy	involuntary
dogmatically	explanatory	predominancy

Table VIII. *In these Words the accent falls on the consonant that begins the fourth syllable.*

Altogether	Chronological	Hospitality
alphabetical	disinherit	inconsiderate
apostolical	evangelical	philosophical
arithmetical	generality	popularity
catichetical	geographical	supernatural

CHAP. X.

A collection of words where two vowels, commonly a diphthong, make separate syllables.

IT would be of great service to foreigners, if a diæresis were placed over the vowels when they make separate syllables: For instance, creature and Crëator, might be thus distinguished. By this foreigners would not so often confound the cause with the effect, in the pronunciation of these words.

Table

Table I. *Accented on the first syllable.*

B Eing	Dial	Jael	Proem
brier	dier	leah	real
client	druid	nain	stoic
crier	fluid	noah	troas
deifin	gluish	poet	zoar

Table II. *Words of three or four syllables, accented on the first syllable.*

A Bdiel	Cleopas	Jesuit	Realize
alpheus	clothier	laity	recreate
ambient	courier	laureate	ruinate
aprics	currier	leopold	series
area	cruelty	meteor	stoical
aries	dieting	miscreant	stoicism
atheist	deify	moabites	suicide
barrier	deity	othniel	sullied
beatrice	fealty	pavier	theorem
beeroth	furrier	perseus	theory
bezoar	gibeah	piety	tritheism
boreas	genuine	poetry	vacuum
cairo	hebraism	procreate	vitriol
caveat	heroine	rapier	variegate

Tables III. IV. and V. *Accented on the second syllable.*

A Cteon	Allied	Bethpeor	Cepheus
albeit	astrea	bezoar	coequal
			Coeval

Coeval	Ideal	Museum	Sabean
created	joazar	nemean	filoam
disquiet	judea	pantheon	shiloah
gilboah	malchiel	preamble	tekoah
heroic	manoah	prosaic	vienna
hosea	meander	puissant	zacheus

TABLE IV.

Aerial	Cooperate	Herculean	Reiterate
alicious	corporeal	heroical	sobriety
anacreon	deistical	impiety	society
annuity	diespiter	judaical	subservient
anxiety	dietical	iturea	theatrical
beatitude	disquieted	lascivient	theocracy
beotia	ebriety	poetical	theodolite
beotius	empireal	preoccupy	theorical
briareus	european	proprietor	triennial
coagulate	ezekiel	reaction	vacuity
coincident	etherial	reality	variety
colossian	fluidity	reanimate	ubiety
congruity	gratuitous	reedify	unquieted

TABLE V.

Chedorlaomer	gratuitousness	reedified
etherealness	heroicalness	reiterated
experienced	proprietary	subserviency
fortuitousness	reanimated	theatrically

Table VI. *and the three following have the accent on the third syllable.*

D eobstruct	Reascend	Thereupon
increate	reimburse	preordain
realize	reunite	reassume
reimbark	preexist	reingage
reinstate	reassign	whereupon
preengage	reinforce	

TABLE VII.

A biezer	Dialthea	Recreative
abinoan	eleazar	reestablish
acquiescence	galatea	reexamine
amadeas	galileo	rehoboam
archilaus	idumea	reimbarked
atlantean	jeroboam	reinfesting
beatific	preexistence	reinfected
boanerges	preengagement	reinforcement
cleopatra	preordained	reengaged
coacervate	ptolomaic	reinstated
coalescence	readmitted	reunited
coeternal	reascended	scientific
coexistence	reassemble	theoretic
cytherea	reattachment	

Table VIII. *Words of five syllables.*

Ambiguity	Algebraical	Balsamical
amphitheatre	areopagus	conspicuity
assiduity	atheistical	contrariety
	F	Con-

Contiguity	Ingenuity	Phraſeology
genealogy	kadiſhbarnea	procreation
geometrical	oleaginous	ſuperfluity
geographical	oſteology	theodoſius
homogeneous	perpetuity	theological
incorporeal	perſpicuity	theoretical
impropriety		

Table IX. *Accented on the third ſyllable.*

Atheiſticalneſs	Inexperienced
geographically	pethagoreanism

Table X. *Words of five ſyllables accented on the fourth.*

Anacreontic	Archiepiſcopal	Epicureaniſm
antiemetic	alienation	hieroglyphic
ageſilaus	diſingenuity	malleability
arimathea	epicurean	meteorology

CHAP. XI.

*Final e having no influence on the preceding vowel *.*

TABLE I.

Come dove give gone have live move
 prove done ſome ſhone.

* This happens particularly when *v* goes before him.—This letter in old Engliſh being repreſented by *f*, as *giſ*, *loſ*, now written *give*, *love*; afterwards, when *v* was repreſented by *u*, they added *e*, to ſhew that the *u* was to be pronounced *v*, and not *u*.—And alſo in the tables above.

Table

Table II. *Accented on the first syllable.*

Chalice docile doctrine famine irksome, let-
 tice novice pristine saphire solstice
 bodice crevice jaundice malice office pro-
 mise sanguine toilsome welcome camphire
 complice engine empire income justice ra-
 pine sportive subtile treatise cornice facile in-
 jure lattice notice practice practise service sur-
 plice umpire.

Edifice homicide opposite perquisite suicide
 artifice discipline favourite infinite orifice
 precipice regicide fratricide genuine parri-
 cide prejudice requisite.

Table III. *Accented on the second syllable.*

Marine oblige undone become apprentice
 accomplice imagine unwholesome depo-
 site indocile determine disservice infertile.

Table IV. *Accented on the third syllable.*

Heteroclite disoblige overcome magazine
 overlive.

CHAP. XII.

Final e pronounced.*

Candacè jessè astartè callirhoèberenicèariadnè
 phebeè calliopè enallagè eunicè extemporè
 epitomè lethè mandanè melpomenè euridicè
 gethsemanè thisbè hyperbolè omphalè pene-
 lopè cybelè demodicè semilè euterpè hypoi-
 pilè mariamnè parthenopè tempè phenicè
 socrateè terpsichorè xantippè thulè thermopy-
 lè arbè daphnè niobè hebè recipè mamrè, &c.
 Satellitès antipodès pyritès.

CHAP. XIII.

SECT. I. *C sounding S,*

Choice pence prince spence fierce cell
 thence ice voice juice dance chance truce
 peace ounce flounce fleece glance,

Table II. *Accented on the first syllable.*

Cancer cement centry bongrace censure
 circuit licence cygnet nuisance pincers
 cistern cypress furnance incense docile coun-

* *N. B.* Final e is pronounced in most proper names of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew extraction, because in these languages, all final vowels are sounded; and in English words, when they preserve their original form, they ought to be accented as above.

cil mincing surface sequence solstice verjuice
 certify chancellor citadel centinel chancery
 decency excellence incident currency ferven-
 cy frankincense indigence ecstasy flagrancy
 infancy innocent medicine precedence pro-
 phesy forcery tendency vacancy virulence ut-
 terance competency corpulency mercenary.

Table III. *Accented on the second syllable.*

Advice deceive conceal denounce concise
 traduce grimace disgraceful conspiracy
 anticipate conception incarcerate velocity per-
 ceptible receptacle veracity omnipotence in-
 solvency censorious incendiary in consonancy
 incontinency episcopacy.

Table IV. *Accented on the third syllable.*

Circumambient circulation illegitimacy in-
 tercept incidental sacerdotal intercede
 interjacent:

C t s *sounding sh* before the diphthong *ia*, which sounds a*.

Artificial credential impartial beneficial
 essential tertian substantial prejudicial

* *N. B.* When to write *cial*, *cian*, and *whential*,
tian, depends often on the English primitive word
 from whence they are derived; as from *artifice*, *be-*
nefice, *prejudice*, come *artificial*, *beneficial*, *prejudicial*;
 or, on the Latin words in which *c* or *t* is used; as
judicial from *judicialis*, *essential* from *essentialis*, *ini-*
al from *initialis*. These rules will assist those who
 are acquainted with the Latin tongue, and the ex-
 amples given those who are not.

martial potential provincial obediential partial
judicial magician grecian logician physician
musician arithmetician geometrician mathematician
rhetorician dalmatian galatian egyptian
placentian persian.

*Words where c t sounds sh before the diphthong ia,
which sounds a.*

Graciate emaciate associate depreciate of-
ficiate vitiate initiate ingratiate expati-
ate negotiate licentiate, &c.

C t s sounding sh before the diphthong ie, which sounds e.

Ancient omniscient efficient proficient defi-
cient sufficient omniscience patient pa-
tience transient tripartient quotient consci-
ence bepartient proficient impatient.

C t sounding sh before the triphthong iou which sounds o.

Adventitious audacious atrocious pertinacious
malicious fictitious luscious contumaci-
ous captious superstitious conscious rapaci-
ous factious supposititious capacious precious
facetious contentious pernicious fallacious
auspicious luscious sententious suspicious spa-
cious

cious delicious specious ostentatious officious
gracious voracious sagacious pernicious flagi-
tious tenacious avaricious propitious.

f t *sounding* th before the diphthong io, which sounds o*.

A ccession	Concession	Mansion
abscission	digression	mission
admission	dimension	omission
apprehension	detension	oppression
assension	diffension	passion
asperision	diversion	pension
aversion	discussion	propension
animadversion	emission	permission
cession	expression	possession
compulsion	expansion	progression
condescension	extension	remission
conversion	expulsion	session
compression	immersion	succession
compassion	inversion	suspension
convulsion	impression	submission
depression	intercession	subversion
version	intermission	transgression

* When to write *sion* at the end of words, and when *tion*, generally depends on the Latin verbs from which they are derived. If their supine ends in *sum*; as *maneo mansum*, we write *mansion* with an *s*, and not a *t*; but if in *tum*; as *solveo solutum*, then we write *solution* with a *t*, and not an *s*. This remark will be useful to those who understand Latin, and the examples given, to those who do not.

T sounding

T *sounding* sh.

A Bomination	Alteration	Commemoration
abrogation	altercation	commiseration
abdication	amputation	commination
abbreviation	annotation	commutation
action	anticipation	communication
acceleration	appellation	complication
actuation	appropriation	compensation
acceptation	articulation	congregation
acclamation	assimilation	congratulation
accommodation	association	confideration
accumulation	attenuation	citation
admiration	accusation	circulation
adoration	approbation	computation
administration	aspiration	confederation
attraction	assignment	configuration
abstraction	application	confirmation
abolition	animadversion	confiscation
acquisition	assentment	conflagration
ambition	Beatification	conformation
addition	benediction	confrontation
admonition	Carceration	congelation
apparation	contention	conjuraction
apposition	composition	consignation
atrition	condition	consolation
adoption	conception	conspiration
attention	correction	constellation
affection	collection	compilation
affliction	coordination	continuation
abjuration	confection	contamination
adjuration	contribution	contemplation
affirmation	constitution	consternation
alienation	construction	creation
adjudication	cessation	copulation
agitation	certification	convention
aggregation	capitation	contravention
allegation	canonisation	conviction
		Contradic-

Contradiction	Depredation	Expectation
convocation	destination	exulceration
conversation	devastation	extenuation
contention	divination	extirpation
corruption	dissipation	exhortation
Definition	dissertation	evaporation
disposition	dilatation	Faction
diminution	Edition	fiction
dissolution	erudition	friction
distribution	ebullition	fabrication
deception	expedition	fornication
defection	exposition	felicitation
dejection	election	fascination
detraction	erection	fermentation
decection	eviction	fomentation
detention	exemption	fulmination
devotion	extraction	Gradation
destruction	elocution	gratification
desertion	evolution	glorification
deambulation	execution	gesticulation
direction	extension	generation
distinction	equation	germination
discretion	emulation	Humiliation
deduction	education	humection
diction	edification	habitation
dilection	emanation	Infection
disproportion	emancipation	injection
damnation	enumeration	inspection
dibilitation	ejaculation	imposition
delineation	evacuation	inquisition
deliberation	elevation	interposition
denomination	estimation	inscription
determination	exaggeration	intention
diffimulation	exclamation	inviction
detestation	excoriation	interdiction
declaration	execration	interjection
derogation	exaction	imperfection
desolation	exaltation	institution

Interlo-

Interlocution
 irruption
 interruption
 introduction
 interception
 imitation
 imputation
 illustration
 imagination
 imbarkation
 immolation
 imprecation
 incarnation
 incantation
 inflammation
 information
 innervation
 intimation
 intimidation
 invitation
 invocation
 instruction
 interrogation
 invigoration
 justification
 Lotion
 legation
 libation
 laceration
 lapidation
 legislation
 limitation
 lamentation
 legitimization
 liquidation
 Malediction
 maceration
 machination

Moderation
 modification
 manifestation
 multiplication
 meditation
 mutation
 Nation
 notion
 narration
 negation
 navigation
 numeration
 nomination
 nutrition
 Objection
 obstruction
 opposition
 oblation
 obligation
 observation
 operation
 occupation
 ordination
 ostentation
 Potion
 portion
 partition
 perdition
 petition
 position
 preposition
 proposition
 perfection
 perception
 prediction
 presentation
 pollution
 persecution

Production
 projection
 prescription
 prohibition
 proportion
 prostitution
 precaution
 participation
 penetration
 predestination
 precipitation
 preparation
 privation
 procuration
 pacification
 percolation
 perturbation
 prevarication
 proclamation
 profanation
 procreation
 propagation
 prognostication
 protestation
 purgation
 provocation
 purification
 qualification
 Reception
 redemption
 reduction
 resolution
 resurrection
 retention
 rescription
 restitution
 revolution
 ration

Relation.

Relation	Specification	Transformation
recreation	signification	transmutation
recrimination	separation	transfiguration
reiteration	sanctification	transmigration
reclamation	solicitation	transpiration
remuneration	speculation	transplantation
repudiation	sequestration	trepidation
refutation	subordination	tribulation
reputation	subornation	titillation
rumination	suppuration	ulceration
reservation	station	Vocation
revelation	situation	variation
Sedition	supplication	variegation
supposition	sustentation	vegetation
superstition	sublimation	veneration
susception	subrogation	verification
section	subvention	verification
suction	stupefaction	vivication
solution	Tradition	vibration
salvation	transposition	violation
salutation	transaction	vacation

S *sounding* zh or ³sh.

A llusion	Diffusion	Incision
conclusion	evasion	occasion
contusion	effusion	persuasion
confusion	exclusion	provision
collision	fusion	profusion
circumcision	infusion	protrusion
decision	intrusion	suffusion
derision	illusion	transfusion
division	invasion	vision
delusion	measure	treasure
leisure	pleasure	crossier

X *sounding* ksh.

Complexion fluxion defluxion inflexion connexion refluxion flexion reflexion.

Z *sounding* zh.

Brazier frazier glazier grazier ozier.

Ch *sounding* sh.

Blanch hanch branch panch stanch lanch
bench drench tench trench stench quench
hench french wench wrench belch finch
clinch flinch inch pinch winch bunch lunch
punch chagrin goldfinch truncheon cartouch
machine chamois chandeliers chevalier capu-
chin champaign marchioness debauchee.

Ch *sounding* k.

TABLE I.

Christ chart chasm chord scheme school.

Table II. *Words of three and four syllables, accented on the first.*

Anchor bachus choler monarch distich
chorus cholic christen christmas scholar
stomach paschal moloch melancholy ancho-
ret catechist character christendom eucharist
malachi anarchy antichrist chatechise chymical
mechanism zachary anchorage choirister
ichneumon

ichneumon michaelmas monarchy bachanal
technical sepulchre machinate heptarchy.

Table III. *Accented on the second syllable.*

EPocha chaldean mechanic scholastic chora-
zin sepulchral zacheus parochial abime-
lech chronologer senacherib.

Gh silent.

B Right	Spight	Wrought
high	weight	nought
light	spright	haughty
nigh	height	middleburgh*
fight	bough	strasburgh*
figh	plough	doughty
flight	frazerburgh*	daughter
thigh	gottenburgh*	slaughter
might	though	neighbour
neigh	through	edinburgh
fight	slough	hamburgh
weigh	hugh	alborough
tight	bought	gainsborough
eight	brought	marlborough
fright	drought	petersborough
freight	fought	scarborough
plight	fought	witemburgh*
straight	thought	petersburgh*.

Observe, the words marked thus (*) are gene-
rally pronounced *burg*, all the rest *burrow*.

²
Ea *sounding* e.

DEad dread head bread thread breadth lead
 read spread health stealth wealth realm
 meant cleanse beard earl pearl earn learn
 yearn dearth earth death breath breast sweat
 meadow ready steady treachery jealous earn-
 est rehearse peasant measure pleasure trea-
 sure feather leather weather threaten heaven
 leaven heavy pheasant.

²² ²¹
Ia *sounding* ia and ia

AUxiliar familiar filial palliate retaliate
 fustian christian bestial celestial italian
 halliard valiant socinian athenian triennial in-
 cendiary testimonial.—And in all words after
 n, l, d.

²²
Ie *sounding* ie.

Alien audience collier daniel glazier mol-
 lient soldier spaniel convenience conven-
 nient expedience expedient ingredient na-
 thaniel obedient prevenient resilient expedi-
 ence obedience, &c.

²²
Eou *sounding* io.

BOunteous plenteous righteous beauteous
 nauseous courteous piteous.

²²
Io *sounding* io.

Billion million trillion rebellion batallion
 pavillion pillion vermillion junior mini-

Be silent at the end of words after g and q, &c. 75

on pinion opinion companion communion.
combustion question digestion suggestion.

Be silent at the end of words after g and q.

A Pologue catalogue dialogue epilogue
synagogue prologue eclogue tongue ha-
rangue vogue teague hague brogue col-
league prague theologue rogue intrigue
plague league colligue fatigue opaque pique
risque cinque gortisque antique.

Ng sounding ngg.

Dingle dangle jingle jangle angle fangle
wrangle spangle tangle mangle mingle
single tingle bungle finger anger.

Th sounding as in thin.

Thank thawrt three threw thread thrust
thrill thrall throb thrum throw thrown
thrush threw throat thrust throng thirst
thrice throne thrive thumb think thong
throng thought thick theme thatch thaw
thwack thought theatre theory thesis threat
thresh thigh thimble thiller thing third thir-
ty thousand thunder thursday healthy wealthy
pithy matthew heath stealth wealth fourth
worth both sloth path loath growth broth
both cloth froth moth wrath pith.

G 2

Th sounding

Th *sounding as in them.*

THat than the thee they these those there
 then thine thence this thus thou their
 them bathing swathing seething tything
 worthy hither rather father mother brother
 pother other another feather weather leather
 neither either smother breathing wreathing
 worthy further clothier with soothe smoothe.

Ph *sounding f, accented on the first syllable.* Table I.

APhorism dolphin ephod blasphemy cam-
 phire atmosphere emphasis epigraph ho-
 lograph metaphysics orphan peraphrase phan-
 tasm phial phrensy physic prophecy samphire
 seraph sophism symphony sycophant hyphen
 metaphor morphew nephew phaeton pha-
 ses phrygian porphyry raphael saphire sophi-
 stry seraphim graphical orpheus paraphrase
 pharmacy phosphorus physical prophecy sphi-
 spherical sulphur triumph zephyr typhon.

Table II. *Accented on the second syllable.*

A mphibious	Philanthropy	Propheticall
apostrophe	blasphemer	sulphureous
blaspheme	catastrophe	phylactery
emphatical	decypher	physiology
euphrates	philanthropist	seraphical
gymnosophist	philosopher	triumphant

Table

Table III. *Accented on the third syllable.*

Metamorphose philosophical metaphysical
amphitheatre paraphrastical bibliogra-
pher pharisaical philological phraseology phi-
siognomy.

*Words spelt alike, but different in sense and pronuncia-
tion, by a different placing of the accent.*

absent, *not present*
absént, *to stay away*
abstráct, *to abridge*
ábstráct, *an abridgement*
áugust, *the month*
augúst, *noble*
cóllect, *a prayer*
colléct, *to gather*
cómpect, *an agreement*
compáct, *well joined*
cómpond, *a mixture*
compóund, *to mix*
cónduct, *behaviour*
condúct, *to guard*
cónflict, *a struggle*
conflic't, *to strive*
cónfines, *borders*
confines, *restrains*
cónjure, *to raise a spirit*
conjúre, *to swear one*
contést, *to dispute*
cóntest, *a dispute*
contráct, *to bargain*
cóntract, *a bargain*
convért, *to turn*

Cónvert, *a person turned*
désert, *a wilderness*
desért, *merit*
extráct, *to draw out*
éxtract, *a draught*
éssay, *a trial*
essáy, *to try*
fermént, *yeast*
férment, *commotion*
forecást, *to look forward*
fórecast, *a looking forward*
fréquent, *common*
fréquént, *to come often*
gallánt, *a lover*
gállant, *brave*
incense, *perfume*
incénse, *to provoke*
inválid, *of no worth*
invalid, *disabled*
mínute, *of time*
minúte, *small*
óbject, *of charity*
object, *to gain say*
prémises, *conclusions*
premises, *first mentioned*

Présent, *to give*
 présent, *a gift*
 rebél, *to be disloyal*
 rébel, *one disloyal*
 recórd, *to keep account*
 récord, *a memorandum*
 refúse, *to deny*

Réfuse, *gross parts*
 torment, *to pain*
 tórmént, *excessive pain*
 transfér, *to assign*
 tránster, *an assignment*
 tránspórt, *of joy*
 transpórt, *to carry*

Words that differ in the first syllable, if rightly pronounced.

Query, *a question*
 querry, *royal stables*
 rumage, *boughs*
 rummage, *to search*
 readiness, *at hand*
 ruddiness, *fresh colour*
 coral, *sea-plant*
 curl, *the hair*
 allusion, *referring to*
 elusion, *avoiding*
 steam, *smoke*
 esteem, *regard*
 better, *in comparison*
 bitter, *unpleasant*
 meddle, *to concern*
 middle, *the centre*
 affect, *to concern*

Effect, *consequence*
 bell, *to ring*
 bill, *for money*
 letter, *in a book*
 litter, *to lay on*
 rabble, *a mob*
 rebel, *a traitor*
 satiety, *surfeit*
 society, *connexion*
 ablation, *taking away*
 oblation, *offering*
 accede, *to comply*
 exceed, *to surpass*
 access, *admittance*
 excess, *extravagance*
 anterior, *first in order*
 interior, *inward*

Words different in the last syllable, if rightly pronounced.

Accidence, *as book*
 accidents, *chances*
 advice, *counsel*
 advise, *to counsel*
 assistance, *help*

Assistants, *helpers*
 Capital, *a chief*
 capitol, *a tower*
 censer, *for incense*
 censor, *a corrector*

Censure,

Censure, judgement
cittern, an instrument
citron, fruit
commit, to do
comet, a blasing star
common, public
commune, to converse
condemn, to death
contemn, to despise
council, an assembly,
counsel, advice
cymbal, for music
symbol, a type
bodies, substance
bodice, stays
reflex, in painting
reflects, thinks
patience, a virtue
patients, sick people
alarm, fright
alarum, a sort of clock
greenish, colour
greenwich, a town

Matrafs, in chemistry
matrofs, soldier
model, a pattern
maudle, to stupify,
pattern, a sample
patron, a benefactor
precedence, honour
precedents, examples
quiescents, mutes
quiescence, repose
radiose, many rays
radius, of a circle
adapt, to fit
adept, one skilled
decrease, to diminish
decrees, laws
decease, death
disease, uneasiness
distain, to stain
disdain, scorn
deserve, to merit
disserve, to injure

The following words are different, if rightly pronounced.

Errand, a message
arrant, known
ax, to cut
acts, statutes
champaign, in France
campaign, in war
clark, of a parish
clerk, clergyman
doer, that doth
door, an entry
earth, of the ground
hearth, of the chimney
follow, goes after

Fallow, untilled
Garden, of herbs
guardian, keeper
genteel, graceful
gentile, heathen
gentle, quiet
gesture, carriage
jester, that jests
hallow, to keep holy
hollow, empty
wholly, entirely
home, house
whom, what person

idle,

Idle, <i>lazy</i>	Shew, <i>demonstrate</i>
idol, <i>an image</i>	shoe, <i>for the foot</i>
ingenious, <i>quick</i>	flight, <i>to despise</i>
ingenuous, <i>candid</i>	fleight, <i>dexterity</i>
ketch, <i>a ship</i>	stood, <i>did stand</i>
catch, <i>to lay hold of</i>	stud, <i>an embossment</i>
lattice, <i>of a window</i>	sue, <i>to address</i>
lettice, <i>a name</i>	sew, <i>with a needle</i>
lettuce, <i>an herb</i>	than, <i>in comparison</i>
lease, <i>a demise</i>	then, <i>at that time</i>
leash, <i>three</i>	vacation, <i>freedom</i>
lest, <i>perchance</i>	vocation, <i>calling</i>
least, <i>smallest</i>	valley, <i>a dale</i>
lethargy, <i>drowsiness</i>	value, <i>worth</i>
liturgy, <i>common prayer</i>	volley, <i>of shot</i>
mighty, <i>powerful</i>	vassal, <i>a slave</i>
moiety, <i>half</i>	vessel, <i>for use</i>
nether, <i>lower</i>	vial, <i>or phial, glass</i>
neither, <i>none of two</i>	viol, <i>for music</i>
nice, <i>curious</i>	wail, <i>to mourn</i>
noise, <i>clamour</i>	whale, <i>a fish</i>
own, <i>to acknowledge</i>	wane, <i>to decrease</i>
one, <i>in number</i>	wean, <i>a child</i>
parasite, <i>flatter</i>	weal, <i>good</i>
parricide, <i>a murderer</i>	wheel, <i>a pimple</i>
parson, <i>clergyman</i>	wen, <i>a swelling</i>
person, <i>eminence</i>	when, <i>at what time</i>
posy, <i>of flowers</i>	wet, <i>watery</i>
poesy, <i>poetry</i>	whet, <i>to sharpen</i>
practice, <i>exercise</i>	what, <i>which</i>
practise, <i>to exercise</i>	wat, <i>walter</i>
profit, <i>advantage</i>	while, <i>in the mean time</i>
prophet, <i>a foreteller</i>	wile, <i>a trick</i>
rack, <i>to torment</i>	whore, <i>a lewd woman</i>
wreck, <i>of a ship</i>	wooer, <i>suitor</i>
reddish, <i>in colour</i>	wight, <i>an island</i>
raddish, <i>a root</i>	white, <i>colour</i>
relic, <i>remainder</i>	wist, <i>knew</i>
relict, <i>a widow</i>	

Words the same in sound, but different in spelling. 81

Whist, silence
 wo, misery
 who, which
 yarn, woollen
 earn, to get
 yern, compassion,
 calendar, of a year
 calenture, a disease
 close, inclosed
 clothes, garments
 coffin, for the dead
 coughing, cold
 copies, patterns
 copice, young wood
 coral, a plant
 choral, in a choir
 cumin, an herb
 coming, hither
 dust, dry earth
 doft, you do
 gauntlet, for the hand
 gauntlope, punishment
 hall, a house

Hale, to draw
 hungry, wanting food
 hungary, a country
 leaper, a jumper
 leopard, a beast
 mallows, an herb
 malice, hatred
 manor, lordship
 manure, tillage
 morning, of the day
 mourning, for the dead
 muslin, cloth
 muzzling, the mouth
 pastor, a shepherd
 pasture, for cattle
 poplar, a tree
 popular, well known
 rancour, hatred
 ranker, thicker
 the, an article
 thee, you
 yoke, of oxen
 yolk, of an egg.

Words the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

Ail, trouble
 ale, malt liquor
 heir, successor
 air, an element
 awl, to bore holes
 all, every one
 ant, a pismire
 aunt, uncle's wife
 aray, good order
 array, to clothe
 assent, agreement

Ascent, going up
 bacon, hogs flesh
 baken, knead
 bail, a surety
 bale, of cloth
 ball, a round substance
 bawl, to cry aloud
 barbary, a country
 barberry, a fruit
 bare, naked
 bear, a beast

Bass,

Bass, *in music*
 Base, *vile*
 bowl, *a round vessel*
 bole, *in medicine*
 baiz, *cloth*
 beys, *governours*
 bays, *trees*
 beer, *drink*
 bier, *a burial*
 bean, *a grain*
 been, *was*
 berry, *a small fruit*
 bury, *to inter*
 blew, *did blow*
 blue, *a colour*
 boar, *a beast*
 boor, *a country fellow*
 bow, *to bend*
 bough, *a branch*
 bow, *to shoot with*
 beau, *a studdier of drefs*
 brake, *an herb*
 break, *parted assunder*
 bread, *to eat*
 bred, *brought up*
 breaches, *broken places*
 breeches, *to wear*
 borrow, *for rabbits*
 borough, *a corporation*
 braid, *to plait*
 brayed, *bray as an ass*
 brews *breweth*
 bruised, *squeezed*
 brows, *of the eyes*
 browse, *to feed*
 Cain, *the murderer*
 cane, *a shrub*
 call, *to cry out*

Caul, *for a periwig*
 cannon, *a gun*
 canon, *a rule*
 cellar, *for liquor*
 seller, *that vendeth*
 cession, *yielding*
 session, *affizes*
 collar, *for the neck*
 choler, *rage*
 cord, *a string*
 chord, *in music*
 cieling, *of a room*
 sealing, *setting a seal*
 cion, *a young sprig*
 sion, *a mountain*
 clause, *of a sentence*
 claws, *of a bird*
 climb, *to go up*
 clime, *a climate*
 coat, *a garment*
 cote, *a cottage*
 coarse, *homely*
 course, *race ground*
 cousin, *relation*
 cozen, *to cheat*
 cygnet, *a young swan*
 signet, *a seal*
 cruse, *a little barrel*
 cruise, *to coast*
 Dane, *of Denmark*
 deign, *to condescend*
 dam, *to stop*
 damn, *to condemn*
 deer, *a beast*
 dear, *of great value*
 dew, *from heaven*
 due, *a debt*
 demean, *to behave*

Demefne, a lordship
 doe, a female deer
 dough, paste
 deed, an action
 did, acted
 defide, to fall off
 decide, to determine
 ate, did eat
 eight, in number
 Fane, a weathercock
 fain, desirous
 feign, to dissemble
 faint, weary
 feint, a false march
 fair, comely
 fare, a customary duty
 feet, of the body
 feat, a great action
 flee, to run
 flea, an insect
 forth, abroad
 fourth, in number
 foul, nasty
 fowl, a bird
 gall, bitterness
 gaul, a Frenchman
 gilt, with gold
 guilt, of sin
 guinea, in gold
 guinea, a country
 grate, for coals
 great, large
 grater, for nutmeg
 greater, larger
 gait, carriage
 gate, a door
 groan, to sigh
 grown, increased

Hail, to salute
 hale, to draw along
 hare, in the fields
 hair, in the head
 here, in this place
 hear, to hearken
 him, that man
 hymn, a song
 hole, hollownefs
 whole, perfect
 hoop, for a tub
 whoop, to cry after
 Jury, in a trial
 jewry, in the holy land
 ifle, an ifland
 oil, olives
 indict, to prosecute
 indite, to dictate
 kill, to murder
 kiln, for bricks,
 insight, knowledge
 incite, to stir up,
 Knight, by honour
 Night, the evening
 Lane, narrow passage
 lain, did lie
 leak, to let in water
 leek, an herb
 lessen, to make less
 lesson, instruction
 limb, a member
 limn, to paint
 loin, of veal
 line, length
 led, did lead
 lead, metal
 low, bumble
 lo, behold

Lose, to suffer loss
 loote, to let go
 Made, finished
 maid, a virgin
 main, the chief
 mane, of a horse
 male, the he
 mail, armour
 manner, custom
 manor, a lordship
 mean, of low value
 mien, behaviour
 meet, together
 meat, to eat
 mete, to measure
 mew, as a cat
 muse, to meditate
 might, strength
 mite, an insect
 moan, to lament
 mown, cut down
 moat, a ditch
 mote, in the eye
 Naught, bad
 nought, nothing
 nay, not
 neigh, as horse
 oar, of a boat
 ore, metal
 owe, as debt
 oh, alas
 one, in number
 won, gained
 our, of us
 hour, sixty minutes
 pail, a vessel
 pale, colour

Pain, torment
 pane, of glass
 peal, on the bells
 peel, the rind
 pair, a couple
 pare, to cut
 pear, a fruit
 pier, a glass
 peer, a lord
 point, a stop
 pint, half a quart
 place, of abode
 plaice a fish
 plain, even
 plane, to smooth
 plate, metal
 plait, a fold
 pleas, courts of laws
 please, to satisfy
 pick, to chuse
 peek, in a ship
 pique, enmity
 peak, a high hill
 plough, the instrument
 plow, to make a furrow
 pray, to beseech
 prey, plunder
 praise, commendation
 prays, intreats
 principal, chief
 principle, opinion
 quean, a dirty hussey
 queen, sovereign
 quire, of paper
 choir, of singers
 Rain, water
 Reign, dominion

Rein, a bridle
 raise, to set up
 rays, sun-beams
 red, a colour
 read, did read
 reed, a shrub
 read, in a book
 retch, to vomit
 wretch, unhappy
 rice, corn
 rise, advancement
 rite, a ceremony
 right, not wrong
 wright, a carpenter
 write, with a pen
 rode, did ride
 road, the high-way
 roe, a kind of deer
 row, a rank
 rood, fourth part of an acre
 rude, impudent
 Rome, a city
 room, part of a house
 rheum, in the body
 rough, not smooth
 ruff, for the neck
 savour, a smell
 favor, a taste
 seen, beheld
 scene, of a stage
 sees, beholds
 seas, great waters
 seize, to lay hold of
 speak, to talk
 spick, to stretch
 sear, to burn
 seer, a prophet
 sent, ordered away

Scent, smell
 sheep, a beast
 ship, for sailing
 signior, lord
 senior, elder
 sign, a token
 sine, in geometry
 sticks, pieces of wood
 styx, a river
 site, situation
 cite, to summon
 sight, seeing
 sleight, dexterity
 slate, a stone
 floe, a sour fruit
 slow, tardy
 so, thus
 sow, seed
 sew, with a needle
 soal, of a shoe
 soul, of man
 sole, alone
 son, a man-child
 sun, the heavenly light
 soon, quickly
 swoon, to faint
 sore, an ulcer
 soar, to mount
 stair, steps
 stare, to look earnestly
 steal, to rob
 steel, metal
 still, quiet
 stear, a young bullock
 steer, to guide a ship
 stile, for a passage
 style, for writing
 straight, not crooked

H

strait,

Rein,

strait, narrow	Veil, to conceal
succour, help	vale, a valley
sucker, young twig	vain, useless
Tail, the end	vein, blood-vessel
tale, a story	vane, a pendant
tax, a duty	vice, wickedness
tacks, small nails	vise, a screw
tare, weight allowed	voice, a sound
tear, to rend	ure, use
there, in that place	your, of you
their, of them	Wait, to look for
team, of horses	weight, heaviness
teem, with young	wear, to put on clothes
threw, he cast	ware, merchandise
through, passed by	waste, to spend
thrown, cast	waist, the middle
throne, a seat of state	way, to walk in
time, when	way, to poise
thyme, an herb	wey, forty bushels
toe, of the foot	weak, not strong
tow, draw along	week, seven days
to, unto	Yew, a tree
too, also	ewe, a sheep
two, a couple	you, yourself

Explanation of some Contractions.*

A. B. bachelor of arts.	C. S. keeper of the seal.
A. D. the year of our Lord	Dr. doctor.
B. D. bachelor of divinity	D. D. doctor of divinity.
B. V. blessed virgin.	F. R. S. fellow of the
C. an hundred.	royal society.
Chap. chapter.	S. T. P. Professor of
G. P. S. keeper of the	divinity.
privy seal.	J. D. doctor of laws.

* It is now esteemed disrespectful to use contractions to our superiors, as they are often very puzzling, and ought never to be used except in the cases above.

M. B.

M. B. Bachelor of physie. Mr. master.
 M. D. doctor of physie. P. M. afternoon.
 N. B. mark well. St. faint.
 N. S. new style. Viz. to wit.
 O. S. old style. &c. and the rest.

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ORTHOGRAPHICAL RULES.

CAPITAL LETTERS

Are commonly used in beginning a sentence, verse, proper name, title, and any remarkable word.

STOPS and MARKS.

Stops point out certain pauses or rests to be made in reading a sentence; of which are commonly reckoned,

- * Comma (,) the shortest pause.
- Semicolon (;) equal to two commas.
- Colon (:) equal to two semicolons.
- Period (.) equal to two colons.
- Interrogation (?) } equal to a comma, semicolon,
- Exclamation (!) } colon, or period, as the sense
- } requires. They mark an elevation of voice.
- Parenthesis () equal to a comma, and marks a moderate depression of voice.

ACCENT and EMPHASIS.

MEasure in syllables and intonation, or the raising and falling of the voice, were points much attended to by the ancients, who improved them into an art very exact and curious, regulated to the time and melody of certain musical notes and tones. Hence the term Accent, that is, singing to : But with us it means only a particular manner of distinguishing one syllable from another, either by dwelling longer upon it ; as, *móment, músic, trial*;

* The precise duration of each stop is not fixed ; but they bear a proportion to one another as above.

or pronouncing it quicker; as in *manner*, *présent*, *system*.

Emphasis is the pointing out some eminent word, with some little force and elevation of voice. The emphasis ought to be laid on those words which are the most weighty and important, as the emphatical word often determines the sense of a whole sentence. Thus the following question will admit of four different answers by varying the emphasis, here printed in *Italics* *.

Can a *man* walk in at the wicket now?

No :—but a boy may.

Can a man *walk* in at the wicket now?

No :—but he may creep.

Can a man walk in at the *wicket* now?

No :—but he may at the gate.

Can a man walk in at the wicket *now*?

No :—but he might yesterday.

In that pathetic expostulation of the Prophet Ezekiel, you may place the emphasis on almost any word in the sentence, and it will strike out a different sense :

Why will ye die, O house of Israel?

To place the emphasis on *and*, *not*, *their*, *them*, *it*, *nor*, *or*, when they stand not in opposition by way of antithesis, is highly improper. Thus children in repeating, “wherefore the Lord blessed the *seventh day*, and hallowed *it*,” generally place the emphasis on *day*, *it*, instead of *seventh*, *hallowed* it. Now, when an adverb of time; as, “when did you come? just *now*,” is emphatical; but not when an adverb of reason; as, “Now then we are *bassadors* for Christ:” Both when a numeral adjective; as, “Both of *us*,” is emphatical; but

* See Lectures by Mr. Sherridan.

when used as a copulative, "Both night and day, both now and ever, vouchsafe to hear us;" it ought to be pronounced very quick.—There, when an adverb of place; as, "I saw thee there," is emphatical; but not when used as a nominative case; "Let there be light, and there was light;" and, "There is no help in us."—On these occasions it ought to be pronounced quick, as if written *ther*. For, when an adverb of reason, ought to be distinguished with some little force from *for* a preposition, the sign of the dative case. That, when a pronoun demonstrative; as, "*That* man," is emphatical; but not when a relative or adverb; as, "Man that is born of a woman; I have told you before hand, that when it is come to pass."—All antecedents are emphatical; as, "*Man* that is born;"—so are all words in opposition.—If they have prosecuted *me*, they will also prosecute *you, man, not woman*, ought to have the pre-eminence. The scribes and pharisees say, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy; but *I* say unto you, love your enemy.—Forgive us *our* trespasses, as we forgive *them* that trespass against *us*;" pronouns are pronounced with an emphasis, if they have a relative depending on them, either expressed or understood; as, "Blessed is *he* that considereth the poor;—but let *us* who are of the day be sober;—Vengeance belongeth unto *me*, *I* will recompence it, saith the Lord;—Without *me* ye can do nothing." When the words opposed to each other differ but in part, the emphasis must be laid on that part which makes the difference; as *just* and *un-just*, *proper* and *improper*, *righteous* and *un-righteous*, *possible* and *impossible*.

In these instances, the emphasis often overrules the accent. Last'y, As there are often two accents on one word, so there may be two or three emphatical

phatical words in one sentence; as, James is neither a *fool*, a *wit*, a *blockhead*, nor a *poet*. In all other situations, the best rule is to consider the chief design of the writer, and lay the emphasis on that word which shows the chief design of the sentence, ever remembering how you would pronounce such a sentence were it your own composition.



EXERCISES for READING.

D I R E C T I O N S

F O R

AN AGREEABLE BEHAVIOUR

A N D

POLITE ADDRESS.

P A R T I.

Of Behaviour in general.

C H A P. I.

Of knowing your Condition.

THE first Rule of Wisdom is to know yourself; and in order to this, you are to consider your Station and Rank.

2. You owe every Thing to your Parents; and therefore, you owe your first Station in Life to them. Reverence them for that Reason, and according to *their Condition* understand your *own*.

3. You

3. You are placed above vulgar Children (who run wild about the Streets) by being brought up at School; therefore you are to love School, and respect your Teachers.

4. Be not proud because you are above the Vulgar, for there are others above you.

5. Behave to those above you with Humility, void of Meanness; and to those beneath you with Gentleness, but not Familiarity.

6. Nothing is so much esteemed and beloved as a well-bred Child.

7. Obey your Parents, for they are the Authors of your Being.

8. Be submissive to your Masters and Governesses, because your parents put you under their Care.

9. Be respectfull to your Teachers, and never flight any Thing they say.

CHAP. II.

Of Behaviour to Superiours.

1. **A**LWAYS regard, without frowning, what is spoken to you, and be ready with a modest Reply.

2. Never flight what they advise you, but shew by your Actions that you mind and observe it.

3. Let your Eyes and your Looks agree with your Words, and shew your Respect is real and sincere.

4. Be always pliable and obliging; for Obstinacy is a fault of Vulgar Children, and arises from their not having your Advantages of Birth and Education.

5. Shun Pride and Presumption; for they are Marks of Wickedness and Folly.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Behaviour to your Equals.

1. **L**OVE all your Equals, and they will all love you.
 2. Be good-humoured to them, and they will be kind to you.
 3. Always speak to them with Respect, that they may treat you with Respect again.
 4. If any of them is cross, be you civil nevertheless: *His* Churlishness will disgrace him, while *your* Good-nature will gain you Love and Esteem.
 5. Be gentle in all your Words, and every one will desire to keep you Company.
 6. Be always ready to do all good-natured Things, and every one will be ready to oblige you.
 7. By this Behaviour you will obtain the Esteem of your Parents, and will be the Favourite of your Teachers; and they will bid others to take Example by you.
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CHAP. IV.

Of Behaviour to Inferiours.

1. **T**HE Goodness of your Parents places you above these; therefore be not proud of it, for it is not your own doing.
2. Avoid Familiarity, yet be courteous in all you say to them.
3. Never scorn Persons that are beneath you, for that sets you even below them.
4. Affable Behaviour makes them respect you, and that is what you should aim at.
5. Insolent

5. Insolent and haughty Words make them deride you; and then others will do the same.

6. A scornful Tongue always makes a Person hated: You would wish to be loved, therefore follow these Rules in all your Words and Actions.

CHAP. V.

Of Behaviour at School.

1. **B**EHAVE to your Teachers with Humility, and to your School-Fellows with Respect.

2. Do not run into the School, but advance decently and slowly to the Door.

3. Make your Bow or Curtesy, when you enter, and walk strait to your Seat.

4. Never talk in the School, for it interrupts yourself and others.

5. If a Stranger comes in, rise and bow, or curtesy as he passes by you; but after that keep your Eyes upon your Book, not regarding that any is present.

6. If you have any Thing to say to the Master, wait till he is at Leisure, and then speak with Modesty and Plainness.

7. Observe nothing at School but your Book, and never neglect that.

8. Never quarrel at School, for it shews Idleness, and a bad Temper.

9. When the Master speaks to you, rise up to hear him, and look him in the Face as he speaks, with Modesty and Attention.

10. Begin not to answer before he has done speaking, then bow to him respectfully, and answer with Humility.

11. If you have occasion to complain of a School-Fellow, first speak to him softly, and desire him to desist.

12. If he will not, then rise up and wait an Opportunity; and when the Master or Usher's Eye is upon you, bow and say softly, and in a few Words, what your Complaint is.

13. Never speak loud in School; answer a Question moderately; repeat your Lesson distinctly; and on no other Occasion speak at all.

14. When a Stranger is in the School, do not stare at him.

15. If he speaks to the Master or Usher, Governors, or Teacher, do not listen to it, for it is ill Manners, and shews you neglect your own Business to mind others.

16. If he speaks to you, rise and hear him.

17. When he has done speaking, bow and make a short and modest Answer, and let your Looks and Gesture shew Respect.

18. When the School Hours are over, go out, as you came in, quietly, softly, and decently.

19. Never run nor crowd to get at the Door, for it will be free for you in a few minutes waiting.

20. When out of the School, go Home without Hurry, and without Delay; do not run, nor do not loiter; but do this, as all Things else, with Discretion.

21. Do not speak at Home, or elsewhere, of what has been done in School; for nothing that passes there should be told out.

CHAP. VI.

Of Behaviour at Church.

1. **A**S you have been respectful at School, be reverend in the Church ; for it is before the Almighty you there stand.

2. Observe Decency in approaching, do not run, but walk discreetly.

3. When you enter the Door, take off your Hat, and look up seriously and devoutly towards Heaven, remembering where you are.

4. As you go to your Pew, cast not your Eyes on any one, but walk slowly and soberly to it.

5. If a Member of the Church of England, when you have entered the Pew, fall upon your Knees, and covering your Face, repeat softly these Words :

Let the Words of my Mouth, and the Meditations of my Heart, be now and ever acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer.

6. Having said this, rise, bow to those to whom you owe Respect, the Master, Usher, Governess, or Teacher ; as also to Parents, Relations, Guardians, and those who are near you ; then sit quietly in your Place, and wait the Service.

7. Set yourself where your Parents, Guardians, or Masters direct ; and never remove from that Place till the Service be over.

8. Observe when others rise, and when they kneel, and when they sit down, do the like at the same Time, and no other.

9. Do not try to repeat the Service unless you are perfect in the Words, nor to read the Psalms, unless

unless you can do it well; then read softly, and repeat after the Clergyman in the same decent, soft, and sober Manner.

10. Never read aloud with the Clergyman, nor repeat the Words loudly after him. Some grown Persons do this, but it disturbs others who sit near them.

11. Never speak to any one during the Time of Prayers or Preaching. Observe what is said by the Clergyman, and regard nothing beside.

12. Do not look at any Person particularly during the Time of Service, but keep your Eyes modestly fixed upon the Minister.

13. Go many Times to Church before you let your Voice be heard there. First learn the Form of Devotion, and the Meaning of it, and when you understand it, join in it.

14. Remember the Text, and listen carefully to the Sermon; you are not to get by Heart the Words of the Preacher; but it will be a great Credit to remember the Substance of them.

15. When Church is over, cover your Face again, and repeat devoutly to yourself this short Prayer.

Grant, O Lord, that the Words we have heard this Day with our outward Ears, may be so inwardly grafted in our Hearts, that they may finally bring forth in us the Fruits of good Living, to thy Honour and Glory.

16. Having said this, rise, and bow to those you bowed to at coming in.

17. Remain in your Place while others go out, that you may not crowd or hurry.

18. When the Way is free, walk out softly and discreetly; and return in the same decent Manner to

your Home. You will thus get the love of your Parents, Teachers, and Relations, and the good Word of all who know you.

PART II.

Of Behaviour at Home.

CHAP. I.

Of Behaviour to Parents.

1. **H**AVING come softly up to the Door, and knock-
ed at it once, and not too loud, as soon as
it is opened go in.
2. Take off your Hat as soon as you are entered,
and do not touch it again till you are going out.
3. As soon as you come into the Room to your
Parents and Relations, bow, and stand near the
Door till you are told where to sit.
4. When any one calls to you, go up to him
without running; when you are come near him,
stand still, and fixing your Eyes modestly on his
Face, wait till he is pleased to speak to you.
5. Never sit down till you are desired, and then
not till you have bowed, and answered what was
asked of you.
6. Be careful how you speak to those who have
not spoke to you.
7. Never speak to any one while he is talking with
another, nor while he is reading, nor when he is busy.
8. Wait till he is at Leisure, and stand up, that
he may see you want to speak.
9. When

9. When his Eyes are upon you, walk softly to him, and speak so gently that others may not hear.

10. Begin what you would say with Sir, or Madam; and when you have spoke, wait patiently for an Answer.

11. Before you speak, make a Bow, or Courtesy, and when you have received your Answer, make another.

12. You may be sure whatever your Parents order you to do, is right; therefore do it with Goodwill and Readiness.

13. Nothing becomes a Child so much as Obedience to Parents or Governours; therefore never refuse to do what they order.

14. When in the Room with your Parents or Relations, never slip out privately, for that is mean and unhandsome.

15. If you are desirous to go out, ask Leave, as you have been directed, and if it be proper you will not be denied.

16. If Strangers come in, rise, and when your Parents have paid their Compliments, do you bow to them.

17. When you have bowed, continue standing. If your Parents order you to sit down again, do so; if not, make a Bow, and go decently out of the Room.

18. When you are going to School again, bow, and take your Leave.

CHAP. II.

Of Behaviour to the Family.

1. **I**F you have Sisters or Brothers, it is your Duty to love them: They will love you for it, and

and it will be pleasing to your Parents, and a Pleasure to yourselves.

2. Be ready to give them any Thing they like, and they will give you what you desire.

3. If you think they are cross to you, be silent and gentle; and if that does not make them kind, complain to your Father, Mother, or Relations.

4. Never revenge yourself, for that is wicked; your Relations will always take your Part, when you behave with Quietness.

5. Never quarrel with your Brothers or Sisters.

6. Be courteous to the Servants, because they are your Inferiours; but, for the same Reason, never be familiar with them.

7. Never speak haughtily to them, for that does not become a Superiour.

8. Never tyrannize over them; for not you, but your Parents are their Master.

9. Desire them with Civility, to do what you would have, and if they are good, and what you ask is proper, they will always do it.

10. If they refuse, do not dispute with them, but tell it to your Parents. If you are in the right, they will chide them, and make them observe you at other Times.

11. But do not be too fond of making Complaints; for then neither your Parents nor the Servants will regard you.

12. If your Superiours chide you, bear it with Temper and Humility. If you reply, let it be to say, you are sensible of your Fault, and will not do the like again.

13. An undutiful Answer would bring Punishment

ment and Disgrace ; but an obedient and respectful one, will occasion Forgiveness and Praise.

14. Whatever they order you to do, be ready in complying.

15. If they prevent you from doing what you desire, you know it is for your Good to be hindered ; therefore do not murmur nor repine.

16. If they correct you, bear it with Meekness : They love you, and will not do it but for your Faults.

CH A P. III.

Of Behaviour at Meals.

1. **N**OTHING shews the Difference between a young Gentleman and a vulgar Boy so much as the Behaviour in eating.

2. Know the Time of Dinner, and be ready a Quarter of an Hour before.

3. Never come to the Table hot, nor in a Hurry.

4. Be in the Room dressed, and ready before the Company come in.

5. Advance to the Table when Grace is to be said, and go to the lower End.

6. Observe where the Mistress of the House sits ; the Place directly opposite her is the lower End of the Table.

7. Stand till every one is seated, and then sit in the Place appointed for you.

8. Do not immediately call to the Servants, for they know their Duty ; and others must be served before you.

9. Sit patiently till the Company are helped, and you will not be forgotten.

I 3

10. Never

10. Never attempt to help yourself to any Thing.
11. Do not ask till you see the Company are all helped; then, if it happens you have been forgot, you will be served.
12. Whatever is given you, be satisfied it is good, and desire no other.
13. Eat it soberly and decently; and take great Care to be cleanly.
14. Never speak when you are eating.
15. If you want any Thing of the Servant, wait till he is at Leisure; never call when he is waiting on some other Person.
16. Eat with your Knife and Fork, and never touch your Meat with your Fingers.
17. Never eat large Mouthfuls, nor greedily.
18. Never desire more, after your Parents tell you, you have enough.
19. Never loiter over your Victuals, nor keep your Plate when others have done.
20. Eat silently and decently, not making a Noise with your Lips, or Mouth, as vulgar Boys do.
21. Let your Eye be upon your Plate, not upon the Dishes, nor the Company.
22. Wipe your Mouth often, that it be not greasy; and lay your Knife and Fork upon your Plate, that you do not soil the Cloth.
23. Cut your Bread, and break it, for it is vulgar to bite or gnaw it.
24. Take Salt with the Salt Spoon, or else with a clean Knife, not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the rest.
25. Sit upright in your Chair; and never loiter in it, nor lean upon the Table.

26. Do

26. Do not laugh at Table, much less sneeze, cough, or yawn; but if you cannot avoid it, hold up the Napkin, or Table Cloth, before your Face, and turn aside from the Table.

27. If what is given you be too hot, wait patiently for its cooling, that you may eat it with Decency.

28. Pick Bones clean, and leave them on your Plate; they must not be thrown down, nor given to Dogs in the Room.

29. In eating Fruit, do not swallow the Stones, but lay them on one Side of your Plate, laying one of the Leaves that came with the Fruit over them.

30. When you drink, bow to some one of the Company, and say, Sir, or Madam.

31. Stoop a little to your Plate as you take each Mouthful; it prevents greasing yourself or the Cloth.

32. Never regard what another has on his Plate; it looks as if you wanted it.

33. Do not fix your Eyes upon those who are eating; it is unmannerly.

34. Before you drink entirely empty your Mouth, and do the same before you speak.

35. Always wipe your Mouth as soon as you have drank.

36. Chew your Meat well before you swallow it; but do this decently without making Faces.

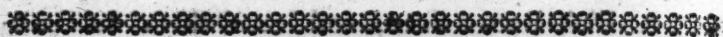
37. Let one Mouthful be swallowed before you take up another.

38. If a Bone hurts your Mouth, or any Thing sticks in your Teeth, hold up your Napkin with your Left-Hand while you take it away with the other.

39. When you have dined with Cleanliness, get up

up with Decency ; you are not to sit at the Table so long as the Company.

40. When you are got from your Seat make a Bow, and go to the Servant, who will lead you out of the Room, unless it is the Pleasure of your Parents you should stay longer.



PART III.

Of Behaviour in Company.

CHAP. I.

Of Behaviour in Company at Home.

1. **O**N coming Home enquire of the Servant if there be any Company ; and let him tell your Parents you are come.

2. Do not go into the Room unless they order you.

3. When you are desired to go in, do it with Respect and Politeness : As soon as you are within the Door, bow ; and going up softly to your Parent, ask what is his Pleasure with you.

4. When he orders you to sit down, go to the lowest Part of the Room.

5. If he orders you to sit elsewhere, bow and obey him.

6. Sit in a genteel and easy Posture, do not stretch out your Legs, nor loll : Put one Hand in the Bosom of your Waistcoat, and let the other fall easily upon your Knee.

7. Do not talk unless others speak to you ; then answer in a few Words, and Modestly.

8. When

8. When you are not speaking, be attentive to what others say, keep it in your Mind, but make no Answer; and when the Company is gone, you may speak your Opinion to your Parents.

9. Never stare at any one who is speaking; but listen with a decent Behaviour.

10. Never sing or whistle in Company; these are idle Tricks of vulgar Children.

11. Make no wanton Motions; but in all Things regard Decency.

12. When you stand, whether you be speaking or silent, stand still.

13. Do not sway or move your Body about; but keep one Hand in your Bosom, as directed before, and let the other fall with Ease.

14. If you have occasion to laugh, turn from the Company.

15. If you must sneeze, turn aside and hold up your Handkerchief.

16. Both in coughing and sneezing, make as little Noise as possible.

17. Never yawn in Company; for it looks as if you were tired of being with them.

18. If you cannot conquer it, turn aside, and hide it as much as possible.

19. Seldom blow your Nose, and use your Handkerchief for that Purpose; and in this also, make as little Noise as you can.

20. Never hawk and spit in a Room; these are ill Habits, and if you encourage them, they will grow upon you; and if not, they will be easily stopped.

21. Never bite your Nails.

22. Do

22. Do not crowd to the Fire, but sit decently at a little Distance from it.
23. Never lean upon another Person's Chair.
24. In seating yourself, take Care you leave the best Places for the Company, and never sit with your Back to any one.
25. Study your Exercise when alone; and never read or look upon a Book in Company.
26. If a Letter should be sent to you, and requires to be read while you are in Company, bow, and say, "Gentlemen, or Ladies, I beg your Pardon a few Moments," then read it.
27. Never look into Papers which lie about, nor fix your Eyes upon another who is reading.
28. If other Children are in the Company, never whisper with them.
29. Never laugh at what the Company does not know, for it will seem as if you laughed at them.
30. Never frown as you sit; for it will look as if you sat unwillingly.
31. Always look pleased, but not merry, unless there is Occasion.
32. When you laugh, do not be loud; nothing shews a genteel Person more than laughing decently.
33. When you walk with your Parents or Superiours, give them the Wall; and do not crowd close to them, but keep at little a Distance.
34. Walk as they do, genteely and regularly, not running, hopping, or skipping.
35. Look in the Face of the Person you speak to, and the same when he speaks to you; but do this modestly and decently.
36. Take Care not to make Faces, nor wink.

37. Appear

37. Appear always easy and pleased when you are in Company ; and, in Return, you will be amply rewarded, by the Company being pleased with you.

CHAP. II.

Of Behaviour in Company walking abroad.

1. **W**HEN you are in Company walking abroad, behave to them with the same Respect as at home.
 2. Be attentive to what they say, and walk silently, quietly, and decently.
 3. If the Company, in passing by their Acquaintance, bow, do you bow also, though you do not know the Persons ; it is a Respect to your Company.
 4. If you meet your Companions, do not leave your Company to talk with them.
 5. If you are to cross a Street, let the Company go first, and you follow.
 6. If you see any Thing that surprises you, do not stop to stare at it, but look upon it and pass on.
 7. Never on any Occasion, run before, or lay far behind the Company.
-

CHAP. III.

Of Behaviour in walking alone.

1. **R**ESPECT yourself as much as others, and walk as decently alone as if others were with you.
2. Never whistle, or sing, as you walk along ; for these are Marks of Clownishness and Folly.
3. If you meet a rude or unmannerly Boy, give him the Way ; you should no more dispute with such than keep them Company.

4. Behave

4. Behave with proper Respect to all you meet.
5. Never insult one that is less, or weaker than yourself.
6. Never reflect upon any one for personal Infirmities.
7. Never repeat vulgar Jest against any Person.
8. Treat your Elders and Superiors with a becoming Respect, and always give them the Wall.
9. Run not in the Way of such as are passing.
10. Never fail to bow to those you know, when you meet them, or pass by them.
11. Take off your Hat when any great Person passes by, though you do not know him; it is a Respect due to his Rank.
12. When such an one is going the same Way, stand still till he is past by you.
13. When a Superiour speaks to you, take off your Hat while you answer, and stand without it respectfully till he goes from you.
14. Observe how Gentlemen walk the Streets, and walk like them; keep your Hands quiet, and use no antic Motions.
15. When you come near a Mob walk to the other Side of the Street, and never concern yourself about the Matter.



P A R T IV.

Of keeping Company.

CHAP. I.

Of keeping Company with other Boys.

1. **C**HUSE for your Companions, the most decent, genteel, and good-humoured of your School-Fellows.

2. Avoid

2. Avoid all such as are clownish, dirty, rude, or cruel.
3. Never join a Party in any Mischief.
4. Never mix with those who torment dumb Creatures in Sport.
5. Be willing to oblige every one ; but not ready to take Offence at any.
6. If any one uses you unkindly, despise him ; and do not keep Company with him afterwards.
7. Never quarrel, for it is the Practice of vulgar cowardly Boys, who have no Education.
8. If you see your Play-Fellows do any Thing wrong, tell them of it.
9. If you hear them speak improper Words, shew you are displeased, and never imitate them.
10. Be not proud of your Birth ; but shew Respect to those who are elder and have more Learning.
11. Do not fret at the Jests of your Companions, if they sometimes fall upon yourself.
12. Return a Jest with another ; but always with good Manners.
13. Never reflect upon any one's Dress.
14. Never take Notice of bodily Imperfections.
15. Never defraud your Companions of the least Thing ; Honesty is shewn as much in Trifles as in greater Matters.
16. Be generous, but not foolish in your Generosity.
17. Give what you can spare ; but do not part with what you shall want.
18. Do not interrupt others in doing their Business.
19. Never engage in any dirty Diversions.
20. Never call any one by a reproachful Name.
21. Never laugh at your Companions, much less at Strangers.

22. When you speak of others, let it be with Respect; and if others speak ill in your Company, do not join with them.

23. Never tell out of School what happened in School.

24. Never repeat the Conversation of your Companions, to breed Mischief.

25. Never tell to any one what you have heard in your own, or any other Family.

CHAP. II.

Of keeping Company with Men.

1. **BY** what ye have directed among Boys, you will know what is proper when you are with Men; they must be treated with more Respect.

2. Never begin to speak in such Company; but wait till you are spoken to.

3. When any one speaks to you, rise from your Seat, and wait till he has done; then answer.

4. Stand still when you speak, and look at the Person you speak to.

5. Do not turn away your Face, nor hold your Hand before your Mouth.

6. Speak slow, and not too loud.

7. Take Care to pronounce your Words distinctly.

8. Use few Words, and know when to have done.

9. Wait the Reply of the Person, and whatever it be, hear it with good Temper.

10. If he contradicts you, do not think of arguing with him; for more Years, most undoubtedly, have made him wiser than yourself.

11. For the same Reason, never do you contradict
a Man,

a Man, for you want both his Years and Experience.

12. Do not be fond of talking of Trifles, when you are admitted into Company.

13. If those who speak have Infirmities, do not mock them.

14. If you think they are mistaken, do not contradict them.

15. If a foolish Thought is told when you are in Company, pay not the least Regard to it.

16. If any indecent Word be spoken, let your Looks shew, that you neither take Notice nor understand it.

17. If any one says a Thing that you know to be wrong, do not contradict him.

18. Modesty and Humility are the best Things a Boy, in Company, can practise.

19. Never tell Stories of your own Exploits.

20. Do not tell any Thing after foolish Boys.

21. Never speak while another is speaking; but wait till he is done.

22. If another begins before you, do not try to silence him; but wait again till he has done.

23. A Boy will always get more Good, and more Credit by hearing, than by talking.

24. If you did not listen to the Beginning of a Discourse, never ask what it is about.

25. If you come in where Persons are talking, do not ask what it is about, but listen and learn.

26. When you speak of any one present, do not point at him, but name his Name.

27. Never laugh immoderately at a Story told by another Person.

28. Never laugh at all at what you tell yourself.

29. Never speak rudely to any one.

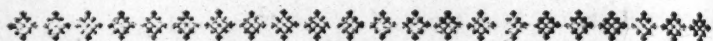
30. Never talk about any Thing but what you know.

31. Always speak of such Things modestly and decently.

32. If you are contradicted, do not be obstinate in supporting what you said.

33. When any Thing is said to you, answer it; but do not repeat the Words.

34. If you are at a Distance from the Person who speaks to you, go nearer before you answer; but not close up to him.



BEAUTY and the BEAST;

AN ENTERTAINING

Moral TALE, from the French.

THERE was once a very rich merchant who had six children, three sons and three daughters; being a man of sense, he spared no cost for their education, but gave them all kinds of masters. His daughters were extremely handsome, especially the youngest; when she was little, every body admired her, and called her, '*The little Beauty*;' so that, as she grew up, she still went by the name of *Beauty*, which made her Sisters very jealous. The youngest, as she was handsomer, was also better than her sisters. The two eldest had a great deal of pride, because they were rich. They gave themselves ridiculous airs, and would not visit other merchants daughters, nor keep company with any but persons of quality. They went out every day upon parties of pleasure, balls, plays, concerts, &c. and laughed at their youngest sister, because she spent the greatest

est part of her time in reading good books. As it was known that they were great fortunes, several eminent merchants made their addresses to them; but the two eldest said, they would never marry, unless they could meet with a duke, or an earl at least. Beauty very civilly thanked them that courted her, and told them she was too young yet to marry, and therefore chose to stay with her father a few years longer.

All at once the merchant lost his whole fortune, excepting a small country-house, at a great distance from town, and told his children, weeping, they must go there and work for their living. The two eldest answered, that indeed they would not leave the town, for they had several lovers, who, they were sure, would be glad to have them, though they had no fortune; but the good ladies were mistaken, for their lovers slighted and forsook them in their poverty. As they were not beloved on account of their haughtiness, every body said, they do not deserve to be pitied, we are very glad to see their pride humbled, let them go and give themselves quality airs in milking their cows, and minding their dairy. But, added they, we are extremely concerned for Beauty, she was such a charming, sweet tempered creature, spoke so kindly to poor people, and was of such an affable, obliging behaviour. Nay, several gentlemen would have married her, though they knew she had not a penny; but she told them she could not think of leaving her poor father in his misfortunes, but was determined to go along with him into the country to comfort and attend him. Poor Beauty at first was sadly grieved at the loss of her fortune; but, said she to herself, were I to cry ever so much, that would not

make things better, I must try to make myself happy without a fortune. When they came to their country house, the merchant and his three sons applied themselves to husbandry and tillage; and Beauty rose at four in the morning, and made haste to have the house clean, and dinner ready for the family. In the beginning she found it very difficult, for she had not been used to work as a servant, but in less than two months she grew stronger and healthier than ever. After she had done her work, she read, played on the harpsicord, or else sung whilst she spun. On the contrary, her two sisters did not know how to spend their time; they got up at ten, and did nothing but saunter about the whole day, lamenting the loss of their fine cloaths and acquaintance. Do but see our youngest sister, said they, one to the other, what a poor, stupid, mean-spirited creature she is, to be contented with such an unhappy dismal situation. The good merchant was of quite a different opinion, he knew very well that Beauty outshone her sisters, in her person as well as her mind, and admired her humility and industry, but above all her meekness and patience; for her sisters not only left her all the work of the house to do, but insulted her every moment.

The family had lived about a year in this retirement, when the merchant received a letter with an account that a vessel, on board of which he had effects, was safely arrived. This news had like to have turned the heads of the two eldest daughters, who immediately flattered themselves with the hopes of returning to town, for they were quite weary of a country life; and when they saw their father ready

dy to set out, they begged of him to buy them new gowns, head-dresses, ribands, and all manner of trifles; but Beauty asked for nothing, for she thought to herself, that all the money her father was going to receive, would scarce be sufficient to purchase every thing her sisters wanted. What will you have, Beauty? said her father. Since you have the goodness to think of me, answered she, be so kind as to bring me a rose, for as none grow hereabouts, they are a kind of rarity. Not that Beauty cared for a rose, but she asked for something, lest she should seem by her example to condemn her sisters conduct, who would have said she did it only to look particular. The good man went on his journey, but when he came there, they went to law with him about the merchandize, and after a great deal of trouble and pains to no purpose, he came back as poor as before.

He was within thirty miles of his own house, thinking on the pleasure he should have in seeing his children again, when going through a large forest he lost himself. It rained and snowed terribly, besides, the wind was so high, that it threw him twice off his horse, and night coming on, he began to apprehend being either starved to death with cold and hunger, or else devoured by the wolves, whom he heard howling all round him, when, on a sudden, looking through a long walk of trees, he saw a light at some distance, and going on a little farther, perceived it came from a place illuminated from top to bottom. The merchant returned God thanks for this happy discovery, and hastened to the place, but was greatly surpris'd at not meeting with any one
in

in the out-courts. His horse followed him, and seeing a large stable open, went in, and finding both hay and oats, the poor Beast, who was almost famished, fell to eating very heartily; the merchant tied him up to the manger, and walked towards the house, where he saw no one, but entering into a large hall, he found a good fire, and a table plentifully set out with but one cover laid. As he was wet quite through with the rain and snow, he drew near the fire to dry himself. I hope said he, the master of the house, or his servants, will excuse the liberty I take; I suppose it will not be long before some of them appear.

He waited a considerable time, till it struck eleven, and still no body came, at last he was so hungry that he could stay no longer, but took a chicken, and eat it at two mouthfuls, trembling all the while. After this he drank a few glasses of wine, and growing more courageous, he went out of the hall, and crossing through several grand apartments with magnificent furniture, till he came into a chamber, which had an exceeding good bed in it, and as he was very much fatigued, and it was past midnight, he concluded it was best to shut the door, and go to bed.

It was ten the next morning before the merchant waked, and as he was going to rise he was astonished to see a good suit of cloaths in the room of his own, which were quite spoiled; certainly, said he, this palace belongs to some kind fairy, who has seen and pitied my distress. He looked through a window, but instead of snow, saw the most delightful arbours, interwoven with the most beautiful flowers
that

that were ever beheld. He then returned to the great hall, where he had supped the night before, and found some chocolate ready made on a little table. Thank you, good Madam Fairy, said he aloud, for being so careful as to provide me a breakfast, I am extremely obliged to you for all your favours.

The good man drank his chocolate, and then went to look after his horse, but passing through an arbour of roses he remembered Beauty's request to him, and gathered a branch on which were several; immediately he heard a great noise, and saw such a frightful Beast coming towards him, that he was ready to faint away. You are very ungrateful, said the Beast to him, in a terrible voice; I have saved your life by receiving you into my castle, and in return you steal my roses, which I value beyond any thing in the universe, but you shall die for it; I give you but a quarter of an hour to prepare yourself, and say your prayers. The merchant fell on his knees, and lifting up both his hands: *My Lord*, said he, I beseech you to forgive me, indeed I had no intention of offending you in gathering a rose for one of my daughters, who desired me to bring her one. My name is not *My Lord*, replied the monster, but Beast; I do not love compliments, not I; I like people should speak as they think; therefore do not imagine, I am to be moved by any of your flattering speeches: But you say you have got daughters, I will forgive you, on condition that one of them comes voluntarily, and suffers for you. Let me have no disputing, but go about your business, and swear, that if your daughter refuses to die in your stead,

stead, you will return in three months. The merchant had no mind to sacrifice his daughters to the ugly monster, but he thought, in obtaining this respite, he should have the satisfaction of seeing them once more, so he promised, upon oath, he would return, and the Beast told him he might set out when he pleased; but, added he, you shall not depart empty handed, go back to the room where you lay, and you will see a great empty chest, fill it with whatever you like best, and I will send it to your home, and at the same time the Beast withdrew. Well, said the good man to himself, if I must die, I shall have the comfort, at least, of leaving something to my poor children.

He returned to the bed-chamber, and finding a great quantity of broad pieces of gold, he filled the great chest the Beast had mentioned, locked it, and afterwards took his horse out of the stable, leaving the palace with as much grief as he had entered it with joy. The horse, of his own accord, took one of the roads of the forest, and in a few hours the good man was at home. His children came round him, but instead of receiving their embraces with pleasure, he looked on them, and holding up the branch he had in his hands he burst into tears. Here, Beauty, said he, take these roses, but little do you think how dear they are like to cost your unhappy father, and then related his fatal adventure: Immediately the two eldest set up lamentable outcries, and said all manner of ill-natured things to Beauty, who did not cry at all. Do but see the pride of that little wretch, said they, she would not ask for fine cloaths, as we did; no truly; but Miss
wanted

wanted to distinguish herself, so now she will be the death of our poor father; and yet she does not so much as shed a tear. Why should I, answered Beauty, it would be very needless, for my father shall not suffer upon my account; since the monster will accept of one of his daughters, I will deliver myself up to all his fury, and I am very happy in thinking that my death will save my father's life, and be a proof of my tender love for him. No, sister, said her three brothers, that shall not be, we will go find the monster, and either kill him, or perish in the attempt. Do not imagine any such thing, my sons, said the merchant, the Beast's power is so great, that I have no hopes of your overcoming him: I am charmed with Beauty's kind and generous offer, but I cannot yield to it; I am old, and have not long to live, therefore shall only lose a few years, which I regret for your sakes alone, my dear children. Indeed, father, said Beauty, you shall not go to the palace without me, you cannot hinder me from following you. It was to no purpose all they could say, Beauty still insisted on setting out for the fine palace, and her sisters were delighted at it, for her virtues made them envious and jealous.

The merchant was so affected at the thoughts of losing his daughter, that he had quite forgot the chest-full of gold, but at night, when he retired to rest, no sooner had he shut his chamber-door, than, to his great astonishment, he found it by his bedside; he was determined, however, not to tell his children, that he was grown rich, because they would have wanted to return to town, and he was resolved not to leave the country; but he trusted Beauty with

with the secret, who informed him, that two gentlemen came in his absence, and courted her sisters; she begged her father to consent to their marriage, and give them fortunes, for she was so good, that she loved them, and forgave them, from her heart, all the injuries they had ever done her; yet, when Beauty went with her father, these two wicked creatures rubbed their eyes with an onion to force some tears, but her brothers were really concerned: Beauty was the only one who did not shed tears at parting, because she would not increase their uneasiness.

The horse took the direct road to the palace, and towards evening they perceived it illuminated as at first: The horse went of himself into the stable, and the good man and his daughter came into the great hall, where they found a table splendidly served up, and two covers. The merchant had no heart to eat, but Beauty, endeavouring to appear cheerful, sat down to table and helped him. Afterwards, thought she to herself, the Beast surely has a mind to fatten me before he eats me, since he provides such plentiful entertainment. When they had supped they heard a great noise, and the merchant, all in tears, bid his poor child farewell, for he thought it was the Beast. Beauty was sadly terrified at his horrid form, but she took courage as well as she could, and the monster having asked her if she came willingly, ye—e—es, said she, trembling; you are very good, and I am greatly obliged to you; honest man, go your ways to-morrow morning, but never think of coming here again. Farewell, Beauty, farewell, Beast, answered she, and immediately the monster withdrew. Oh, daughter, said the merchant, embracing

embracing Beauty, I am almost frightened to death, believe me, you had better go back, and let me stay here; no, father, said Beauty, in a resolute tone, you shall set out to-morrow morning, and leave me to the care and protection of Providence. They went to bed, and thought they should not close their eyes all night; but scarce were they laid down, than they fell fast asleep, and Beauty dreamed, a fine lady came, and said to her, I am pleased Beauty, with your piety for your father, the good action you have performed, in giving up your own life to save his, shall not go unrewarded. Beauty waked and told her father her dream, and though it helped to comfort him a little, yet he could not help crying bitterly, when he took leave of his dear child.

As soon as he was gone, Beauty sat down in the great hall, and fell a crying likewise; but, as she was mistress of a great deal of resolution, she recommended herself to God, and resolved not to be uneasy the little time she had to live; for she firmly believed the Beast would eat her up that night.

However, she thought she might as well walk about till then, and view this fine castle, which she could not help admiring; it was a delightful, pleasant place, and she was extremely surpris'd at seeing a door, over which was written, BEAUTY'S APARTMENT. She opened it hastily, and was quite dazzled with the magnificence that reigned throughout; but what chiefly took up her attention, was a large library, a harpsicord, and several music books. Well, said she to herself, I see they will not let my time hang heavy upon my hands for the want of amusement. Then she reflected, "Were I but to

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"stay

" stay here a day, there would not have been all these preparations." This consideration inspired her with fresh courage: Opening the library she took a book, and read these words in letters of gold:

" Welcome Beauty, banish fear,

" You are queen and mistress here :

" Speak your wishes, speak your will,

" Swift obedience meets them still."

Alas, said she, with a sigh, there is nothing I desire so much as to see my poor father, and know what he is doing ; she had no sooner said this, when casting her eyes on a great looking-glass, to her great amazement, she saw her own home, where her father arrived with a very dejected countenance ; her sisters went to meet him, and notwithstanding their endeavours to appear sorrowful, their joy, felt for having got rid of their sister, was visible in every feature : A moment after, every thing disappeared, and Beauty's apprehensions of fear at this proof of the Beast's complaisance were greatly abated.

At noon she found her dinner ready, and while at table, was entertained with an excellent concert of music, though without seeing any body : But at night, as she was going to sit down to supper, she heard the noise the Beast made, and could not help being sadly terrified. Beauty, said the monster, will you give me leave to see you sup ? That is as you please, answered Beauty, trembling. No, replied the Beast, you alone are mistress here ; you need only bid me be gone, if my presence is troublesome, and I will immediately withdraw : But, tell me, do not you think me very ugly ? That is true, said Beauty

for

for I cannot tell a lie, but I believe you are very good natured. So I am, said the monster, but then, besides my ugliness, I have no sense. I know very well, that I am a poor, silly, stupid creature. It is no sign of folly to think so, replied Beauty, for never did a fool know this, or had so humble a conceit of his own understanding. Eat then, Beauty, said the monster, and endeavour to amuse yourself in your palace, for every thing here is yours, and I should be very uneasy, if you were not happy. You are very obliging, answered Beauty; I own I am pleased with your kindness, and when I consider that, your deformity scarce appears. Yes, yes, said the Beast, my heart is good, but still I am a monster. Among mankind, says Beauty, there are many that deserve that name more than you, and I prefer you, just as you are, to those, who, under a human form, hide a treacherous, corrupt, and ungrateful mind. If I had sense enough, replied the Beast, I would make a fine compliment to thank you, but I am so dull, that I can only say I am greatly obliged to you. Beauty eat a hearty supper, and had almost conquered her dread of the monster; but she had like to have fainted away, when he said to her, Beauty, will you be my wife? She was for some time before she durst answer, for she was afraid of making him angry, if she refused. At last, however, she said, trembling, no Beast. Immediately, the poor monster fetched such a deep sigh, and uttered such hideous groans, that the whole palace echoed. But Beauty soon recovered her fright, for the Beast having said, in a mournful voice, "Farewell, Beauty then," left

the room; he only turned back, now and then, to look at her as he went out.

When Beauty was alone, she felt a great deal of compassion for the poor Beast. Alas, said she, it is a thousand pities, any thing so good natured should be so ugly.

Beauty spent three months very contentedly in the palace: Every evening the Beast paid her a visit, and talked to her during supper, very rationally, with plain good common sense, but never with what the world calls wit; and Beauty daily discovered some valuable qualifications in the monster, and seeing him often, had so accustomed her to his deformity, that, far from dreading the time of his visit, she would often look on her watch to see when it would be nine, for the Beast never missed coming at that hour. There was but one thing that gave Beauty any concern, which was, that every night, before she went to bed, the monster always asked her, if she would be his wife. One day she said to him, Beast, you make me very uneasy, I wish I could consent to marry you, but I am too sincere to make you believe that will ever happen; I shall always esteem you as a friend, endeavour to be satisfied with this. I must, said the Beast, for, alas! I know too well my own misfortune, but then I love you with the tenderest affection: However, I ought to think myself happy, that you will stay here; promise me, never to leave me. Beauty blushed at these words; she had seen in her glass, that her father had pined himself sick for her loss, and she longed to see him again. I could, answered she, indeed, promise never to leave you entirely, but I have so great a de-
fire

fire to see my father, that I shall fret myself to death if you refuse me that satisfaction. I had rather die myself, said the monster, than give you the least uneasiness: I will send you to your father; you shall remain with him, and your poor Beast will die with grief. No, said Beauty, weeping, I love you too well to be the cause of your death: I give you my promise to return in a week: You have shewn me, that my sisters are married, and my brothers gone to the army; only let me stay a week with my father, as he is alone. You shall be there to-morrow morning, said the Beast, but remember your promise; you need only lay your ring on a table when you go to bed, when you have a mind to come back: Farewell Beauty. The Beast, as usual, sighed, bidding her good night, and Beauty went to bed very sad at seeing him so afflicted. When she waked the next morning, she found herself at her father's, and having rang a little bell that was by her bedside, she saw the maid come, who, the moment she saw her, gave a loud shriek, at which the good man ran up stairs, and thought he should have died with joy to see his dear daughter again. He held her fast locked in his arms above a quarter of an hour. As soon as the first transports were over, Beauty began to think of rising, and was afraid she had no cloaths to put on; but the maid told her, that she had just found in the next room, a large trunk full of gowns, covered with gold and diamonds. Beauty thanked the good Beast for his kind care, and taking one of the plainest of them, she intended to make a present of the rest to her sisters. She had scarce said so when the trunk disappeared. Her father told her, that the

Beast insisted on her keeping them for herself, and immediately both gowns and trunk came back again.

Beauty dressed herself, and in the mean time they sent to her sisters, who hastened thither with their husbands. They were both of them very unhappy. The eldest had married a gentleman, extremely handsome indeed, but so fond of his own person, that he was full of nothing else but his own dear self, and neglected his wife. The second had married a man of wit, but he only made use of it to plague and torment every body, and his wife most of all. Beauty's sisters sickened with envy, when they saw her dressed like a princess, and more beautiful than ever; nor could all her obliging, affectionate behaviour stifle their jealousy, which was ready to burst when she told them how happy she was. They went down into the garden to vent it by tears; and said one to the other, in what is this little creature better than we, that she should be so much happier? Sister, said the oldest, a thought just strikes into my mind; let us endeavour to detain her above a week, and perhaps the silly monster will be so enraged at her for breaking her word, that he will devour her. Right, sister, answered the other, therefore we must shew her as much kindness as possible. After they had taken this resolution, they went up, and behaved so affectionately to their sister, that poor Beauty wept for joy. When the week was expired, they cried and tore their hair, and seemed so sorry to part with her, that she promised to stay a week longer.

In the mean time, Beauty could not help reflecting on herself for the uneasiness she was likely to cause the poor Beast, whom she sincerely loved, and real-

ly

ly longed to see again. The tenth night she spent at her father's, she dreamed she was in the palace garden, and that she saw the Beast extended on the grass-plot, who seemed just expiring, and, in a dying voice, reproached her with ingratitude. Beauty started out of her sleep, and bursting into tears; am not I very wicked, said she, to act so unkindly to a Beast, that has studied so much, in every thing, to give me pleasure? Is it his fault if he is so ugly, and has so little sense? He is kind and good, and that is sufficient. Why could not I consent to marry him; I should be happier with this monster than my sisters are with their husbands, since it is neither wit, nor a fine person, in a husband, that makes a woman happy; but virtue, sweetness of temper, and complaisance, and the Beast has all these valuable qualifications. It is true, I do not feel the tenderness of affection for him; but I find I have the highest gratitude, esteem, and friendship, and I will not make him miserable: Were I to be so ungrateful, I should never forgive myself. Beauty having said this, rose, put her ring on the table, and then laid down again; scarce was she in bed when she fell asleep, and when she waked the next morning, she was overjoyed to find herself in the Beast's palace. She put on one of the richest suits to please him, and waited for evening with the utmost impatience; at last the wished-for hour came, the clock struck nine, yet no Beast appeared. Beauty then feared she had been the cause of his death; she ran crying and wringing her hands all about the palace, like one in despair; after having sought for him every where, she recollected her dream, and flew to the canal in the garden,

den, where she dreamed she saw him. There she found the poor Beast stretched out, quite senseless, and, as she imagined, dead. She threw herself upon him without any dread, and finding his heart beat still, she fetched some water from the canal, and poured it on his head. The Beast opened his eyes, and said to Beauty, you forgot your promise, and I was so afflicted for having lost you, that I resolved to starve myself; but since I have the happiness of seeing you once more, I die satisfied. No, my dear Beast, said Beauty, you must not die; live to be my husband; from this moment I give you my hand, and swear to be none but yours. Alas! I thought I had only a friendship for you, but the grief I now feel convinces me, that I cannot live without you. Beauty scarce had pronounced these words, when she saw the palace sparkle with light; and fireworks, instruments of music, and every thing seemed to give notice of some great event; but nothing could fix her attention: She turned to her dear Beast, for whom she trembled with fear; but how great was her surprise! the Beast had disappeared, and she saw at her feet, one of the loveliest princes that eye ever beheld; who returned her thanks for having put an end to the charm, under which he had so long resembled a Beast. Though this prince was worthy of all her attention, she could not forbear asking where the Beast was. You see him at your feet, said the prince: A wicked fairy had condemned me to remain under that shape, till a beautiful virgin should consent to marry me: The fairy likewise enjoined me to conceal my understanding; thus there was only you in the world generous enough

enough to be won by the goodness of my temper, and in offering you my crown, I cannot discharge the obligations I have to you. Beauty, agreeably surprised, gave the charming prince her hand to rise; they went together into the castle, and Beauty was overjoyed to find, in the great hall, her father and his whole family, whom the beautiful lady, that appeared to her in her dream, had conveyed thither.

Beauty, said this lady, come and receive the reward of your judicious choice; you have preferred virtue before either wit or beauty, and deserve to find a person in whom all these qualifications are united: You are going to be a great queen, I hope the throne will not lessen your virtue, or make you forget yourself. As to you, ladies, said the fairy to Beauty's sisters, I know your hearts, and all the malice they contain: Become two statues, yet, under this transformation, still retain your reason. You shall stand before your sister's palace gate, and be it your punishment to behold her happiness; and it will not be in your power to return to your former state, till you own your faults; but I am very much afraid you will always remain statues. Pride, anger, gluttony, and idleness are sometimes conquered, but the conversion of a malicious and envious mind is a kind of miracle. Immediately the fairy gave a stroke with her wand, and in a moment all that were in the hall were transported into the prince's dominions: His subjects received him with joy; He married Beauty, and lived with her many happy years in perfect happiness, because it was founded on virtue.

F A B L E S.

FABLE I.

The Miller, his Son, and their Ass.

A MILLER and his Son were driving their Ass to market, in order to sell him: And that he might get thither fresh and in good condition, they drove him on gently before them. They had not proceeded far, when they met a company of travellers. Sure, say they, you are mighty careful of your Ass: Methinks one of you might as well get up and ride, as suffer him to walk on at his ease, while you trudge after on foot. In compliance with this advice, the Old man set his Son upon the beast. And now they had scarce advanced a quarter of a mile further, before they met another company. You idle young rogue, said one of the party, why do not you get down and let your poor Father ride? Upon this, the Old man made his son dismount, and got up himself. While they were marching in this manner, a third company began to insult the Father. You hard-hearted unnatural wretch, say they, how can you suffer that poor lad to wade through the dirt, while you like an alderman ride at your ease? The good-natured Miller stood corrected, and immediately took his Son up behind him. And now the next man they met exclaimed with more vehemence and indignation than all the rest. Was there ever such a couple of lazy boobies! to overload in so unconscionable a manner a poor dumb creature, who is far less able to carry them than they are to carry him! The complying Old man would have been half inclined to make the trial, had not experience

by.

by this time sufficiently convinced him; that there cannot be a more fruitless attempt, than to endeavour to please all mankind.

FABLE II.

The partial Judge.

A FARMER came to a neighbouring Lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. One of your oxen, continued he, has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation. Thou art a very honest fellow, replied the Lawyer, and wilt not think it unreasonable, that I expect one of thy oxen in return. It is no more than justice, quoth the Farmer, to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—It is your bull that has killed one of my oxen. Indeed! says the Lawyer, that alters the case: I must enquire into the affair; and if—And if! said the Farmer—the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them.

FABLE III.

The Country Maid and her Milk-pail.

WHEN men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition; they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country Maid was walking very deliberately with a Pail of Milk upon her head, when she fell
into

into the following train of reflections. The money, for which I shall sell this Milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bear a good price: So that, by May-day, I cannot fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green—let me consider,—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner: But I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and with an air of disdain toss from them——Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the Pail of Milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE IV.

The litigious Cats.

TWO Cats having stolen some cheese, could not agree about dividing their prize. In order therefore to settle the dispute, they consented to refer the matter to a monkey. The proposed arbitrator very readily accepted the office, and producing a balance, put a part into each scale. "Let me see—(said he) ay—this lump outweighs the other:" And immediately bit off a considerable piece in order to reduce it, he observed, to an equilibrium. The opposite scale was now become the heaviest; which afforded our conscientious judge an additional reason for a second mouthful. Hold, hold, said the two Cats, who began to be alarmed for

for the event, give us our respective shares, and we are satisfied. If you are satisfied, returned the Monkey, justice is not: A case of this intricate nature is by no means so soon determined. Upon which he continued to nibble first one piece, and then the other, till the poor Cats seeing their cheese gradually diminishing, intreated him to give himself no further trouble, but deliver to them what remained. Not so fast, I beseech you friends, replied the Monkey, we owe justice to ourselves as well as to you: What remains is due to me in right of my office. Upon which he crammed the whole into his mouth, and with great gravity dismissed the court.

FABLE V.

The Hermit.

A CERTAIN Hermit had scooped his cave near the summit of a lofty mountain, from whence he had an opportunity of surveying a large extent both of sea and land. He sat one evening contemplating with pleasure on the various objects that lay diffused before him. The woods were drest in the brightest verdure; the thickets adorned with the gayest blossoms. The birds caroled beneath the branches; the lambs frolicked around the meads; the peasant whistled beside his team; and the ships, driven by gentle gales, were returning safely into their proper harbours. In short, the arrival of spring had doubly enlivened the whole scene before his eye; and every object yielded a display either of *beauty* or of *happiness*.

On a sudden arose a violent storm. The winds mustered all their fury, and whole forests of oak lay scattered on the ground. Darkness instantly
M succeeded;

succeeded; hail-stones and rain were poured forth in cataracts, and lightning and thunder added hor-
 rour to the gloom.

And now the sea piled up in mountains bore a-
 lost the largest vessels, while the horrid uproar of
 its waves drowned the shrieks of the wretched ma-
 riners. When the whole tempest had exhausted
 its fury, it was instantly followed by the shock of
 an earthquake.

The poor inhabitants of a neighbouring village
 flocked in crowds to our Hermit's cave; religiously
 hoping, that his well-known sanctity would pro-
 tect them in their distress. They were, however,
 not a little surpris'd at the profound tranquillity
 that appeared in his countenance. "My friends,
 said he, be not dismayed. Terrible to *me*, as well
 as to *you*, would have been the war of elements
 we have just beheld; but that I have meditated
 with so much attention on the various works of
 Providence, as to be persuaded that his *goodness* is
 equal to his *power*."

FABLE VI.

The Goose.

THERE are no obstructions more fatal to for-
 tune than pride and resentment. If you must
 resent injuries at all, at least suppress your indigna-
 tion till you become rich, and then shew away.
 The resentment of a poor man is like the efforts of
 a harmless insect to sting; it may get him crushed,
 but cannot defend him. Who values that anger
 which is consumed only in empty menaces?

Once upon a time a goose fed its young by a
 pond side; and a goose, in such circumstances, is
 always extremely proud, and excessively punctili-
 ous.

ous. If any other animal, without the least design to offend, happened to pass that way, the goose was immediately at it. The pond, she said, was hers, and she would maintain her right in it, and support her honour, while she had a bill to hiss, or a wing to flutter. In this manner she drove away ducks, pigs, and chickens; nay, even the insidious cat was seen to scamper. A lounging mastiff, however, happened to pass by, and thought it no harm if he should lap a little of the water, as he was thirsty. The guardian goose flew at him like a fury, pecked at him with her beak, and flapped him with her feathers. The dog grew angry, and had twenty times a mind to give her a fly snap; but suppressing his indignation, because his master was nigh, "A pox take thee," cries he, "for a fool, sure those who have neither strength nor weapons to fight, at least should be civil." So saying, he went forward to the pond, quenched his thirst, in spite of the goose, and followed his master.

FABLE VII.

The Atheist and the Acorn.

IT was the fool who said in his heart, *There is no God*: Into the breast of a wise man such a thought could never have entered. One of those refined reasoners, commonly called Minute Philosophers, was sitting at his ease beneath the shade of a large oak, while at his side the weak branches of a pumpkin trailed upon the ground. This threw our great logician into his old track of reasoning against Providence. Is it consistent with common sense, said he, that infinite wisdom should create a large and stately tree, with branches of prodigious strength, only to bear so small and insignifi-

cant a fruit as an Acorn? Or that so weak a stem, as that of a pumpion, should be loaded with so disproportioned a weight? A child may see the absurdity of it. In the midst of this curious speculation, down dropt an Acorn, from one of the highest branches of the oak, full upon his head. How small a trifle may overturn the systems of mighty philosophers! Struck with the accident, he could not help crying out, How providential it is that this was not a Pumpion!

FABLE VIII.

The Court of Death.

DEATH, the King of Terrors, was determined to chuse a prime minister; and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of Diseases, were all summoned to attend: When each preferred his claim to the honour of this illustrious office. Fever urged the numbers he destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions, by shaking all his limbs; and Dropsy, by his swelled unwieldy carcase. Gout hobbled up, and alleged his great power in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak, was a strong, though silent argument in favour of his claim. Stone and Cholic pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, though slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed with the noise of music, dancing, feasting, and revellery; when immediately entered a lady, with a bold lascivious air, and a flushed and jovial countenance: She was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks and bacchanals; and on the other by a train of wanton youths and damsels, who danced half naked to the softest musical instruments;

fruments; her name was *INTEMPERANCE*. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of Diseases. Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my superiour merits in the service of this great Monarch. Am not I your parent? the author of your beings? Do ye not derive your power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who then so fit as myself for this important office? The grieved Monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his *prime favourite*, and *principal minister*.

MAXIMS found in French Verse, in the Strong-box of the Duke of BURGUNDY, (the French King's Father) at his Death.

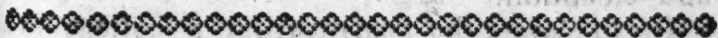
GIVE God thy great Creator homage due;
 Consider first thy business then pursue;
 Converse with honest men, let such be dear;
 Let self-conceitedness in nought appear;
 To others judgement, due regard be shown,
 Be ever modest to defend thy own;
 Who speaks to thee, those with attention hear,
 But study not to make thy wit appear;
 Talk that to each, which each best understands,
 The tongue pronouncing what the heart commands;
 Think ere you promise, but disdain t' evade,
 By subtle arts, your promises when made;
 Let speeches gentle ever from thee fall,
 And in thy looks, at least, be kind to all;
 Let your whole air be disingaged and free,
 Yet mark the mean, ne'er too familiar be;

Give none, by hasty judgement, cause to grieve ;
Love without interest, without fear forgive ;
Respect, but never fawn upon, the great ;
Avoid contention, friendship cultivate ;
Aim not to make a friend his thoughts reveal,
By seeming openness, thy own conceal ;
Lend readily, if lending you propose,
He double gives, who gracefully bestows ;
Weigh well your talent for the part you play,
Avoid extremes, and chuse the middle way ;
Speak peace, where discord reigns appease the flood,
And for revenge persist in doing good ;
Let proper objects never want a tear ;
Excuse mistakes, in friendship be sincere ;
From peevish thoughts, thy cheerful mind defend,
Nor in rash words discharge them on thy friend ;
Reprove with gentleness, with truth commend ;
Laugh at a jest, but laugh not without end ;
To each man's callings, due respect be shown,
Ne'er criticize, to make your learning known ;
Do favours privately ; if you upbraid,
Or publish first, the obligation's paid ;
Prevent petitions where you see distress,
Nor let your manners make a gift the less ;
If anger kindles, check the impetuous flame,
Nor let thy tongue traduce an absent name ;
Let no ingratitude, your honour stain,
Play for diversion, but despise the gain.

*Some Instructions which will enable Parents to bring
their Offspring to the Gallows.*

AS soon as the child is able to do mischief, teach him to torture flies with a pin or needle; then you may furnish him with a bird, and tie a string to his leg, that the child may let it fly from his hand, and pull it in again, and drag it about till the bird's joints are dislocated, and it dies in extreme torture. During this time he may also be taught to half-drown puppies and kittens, and to set dogs at the cats, to worry them. Then the young gentleman may be provided with a cock, to set up for two-pence three throws, and be taught to prop up the poor creature upon sticks, when both his legs are broke, that he can no longer stand alone. And, when master is grown up to six feet high, he may be indulged with cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and other elegant and fashionable diversions. All this time you are to keep him from church, and learn him to laugh at the parson, and to despise all good people, good precepts, and good books; by which means he will soon get rid of all those sort of sensations that humanize the mind, and tend to make mankind just and good; and by degrees, he will contract a merciless disposition, will be ever delighted with acts of cruelty, will never be so happy as when he is doing mischief, and will, in all probability, soon arrive at the gallows.

Note, A contrary education, and a contrary behaviour, will have a contrary effect.



A Story to the Honour of Woman.

IN the reign of Darius Hyftaspes, fucceffor to the Grand Cyrus, (whom you may have read of
in

in romance) Darius made a great feast to all his princes and nobles, chief captains, and governours of his hundred and twenty-seven provinces.

And, at the feast, three young and princely geniuses arose, and offered to dispute for pre-eminence before the great assembly. And the question turned on, What was **STRONGEST**? And the first said, **WINE** is strongest; and the second said, **The KING** is strongest; and the third said, **WOMAN** is strongest. And then, the advocate for the *boule* thus began:

O ye princes! bear me testimony, that wine gives and takes away according to its mightiness. It takes away the strength and capacities of nature, and gives powers, virtues, and talents of its own acquiring.

It trips up the wrestler, and lays a giant low; and bears the feeble and the fearful into the midst of the battle.

Wine is an opener of hearts, and a revealer of secrets. It raises hope into certainty, and gives jollity and enjoyment in exchange for care.

It unfolds the purse of the usurer, and enriches the needy; and frees the prisoner from his chain, and the debtor from his obligation.

It levels the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the king and the clown, to one temper and condition. It can set companions, friends, and brothers at variance; and cause rivals, competitors, and enemies, to embrace.

Wine enlarges the narrow heart, and thaws the frozen understanding; it instructs the ignorant in arts, and to the silent and illiterate gives phrase and elocution.

It can elevate the peasant from a cottage to a throne; for he who is drunk is as great as an emperor.

O ye

O ye princes ! what in nature can be greater than that, by which all the powers of nature are inverted or surpassed.

And having so spoken, he held his peace.

Then arose the advocate for kingly dominion, and, waving his hand, thus addressed the assembly.

O princes ! how short and sickly is the influence of wine ! it passes away as a vapour at the dawning ; we recollect it with disgust, or remember nothing thereof. But all power, that is stable of durable, subsists in majesty.

The king is but one man among a hundred and twenty-seven nations of men ; yet he overseeth, connects, and governs the whole. His are the honours, counsels, and strength of all his people.

The sun, who from on high looketh down on the wide world, beholdeth not at once the extent of our king's dominion. He must travel for the prospect through the blue expanse of heaven, and leave the western nations involved in night, when his beam begins to rise on their fellow-subjects in the orient.

For the king they plow and they sow, they reap and plant vineyards. For him the stars shine and shed influences upon earth, and the seasons change to yield our monarch variety of productions. For him the fruits ripen, the shrubs drop their balm, and the blossoms breathe their odours ; all winds blow incense to him, and the four quarters of the world pay him tribute day by day.

If he bids to build, they build ; and if he bids to lay waste, the nations are made desolate. Bliss and bane, life and death, ruin and restoration, are in the breath of his lips.

If he cries, War ! it is war ; the banners of blood are let loose to the wind, and the sound of the clarion kindles all men to battle. His hosts cloath themselves in harness, and range in terrible array ;

array; and his horses begin to neigh and tear up the ground, and his chariots roll as distant thunders. They move and cover the earth wide as the eye can reach. The forests are laid flat, the mountains shake beneath them, and neither the rocks nor rivers impede the march of his armies. They trample into dust the fruits of the field, and the labours of the industrious; houses, vineyards, and standing-corn, the villages and towns smoke and flame on every side.

Yet none ask the king, Wherefore is peace, or wherefore is war? for he stands exalted on ruin, and is glorified in destruction; his word is the bolt of irresistible power, and his will makes the appointment and sanctitude of law.

And having so said, he sat down amid the applauses of the whole assembly.

Lastly, slow and bashful, arose the young advocate for the FAIR, and bowing thrice around, let his words go forth as the sounding of soft music.

Great, O princes! great is the strength of WINE, and much greater is the strength and glory of MAJESTY. But yet there is a POWER, that tempers and moderates, to which rulers themselves pay delightful obedience.

Man is as the rough and crude element of earth, unmollified by the fluidity of water and light. Heaven therefore sent WOMAN, gentle, bright and beauteous woman, to sooth, form and illumine the rudeness of his mass.

She comes upon man, in the meekness of water, and in the brightness of the morning-beam; she imperceptibly infuses love and delight into him, and bids his affections go forth upon kindred and country.

The planter who planted the vineyard, and the vintner who pressed the grape, were born of woman;

man; and by woman alone, the subject and the sovereign receive existence, with all that can make existence advantageous or desirable.

She brings man forth in his weakness, and she brings him up to his strength; he is fostered in her bosom, he is nourished with her substance, and he imbibes into his being the sweetness of humanity with the milk of his mother.

Without woman, where would be father, or where would be child? where the relations, endearments and connections of kindred, the charities that bind the wide world together into one inclusive family, the great BROTHERHOOD OF MAN?

She comes not against you in the hostility of weapons, or fearfulness of power. She comes in the comfort and mild light of beauty; she looks abashed, and takes you captive; she trembles and you obey. Yet her's is the surest of all signories on earth; for her dominion is sweet, and our subjection is voluntary, and a freedom from her yoke is what no man could bear.

There are no forms of human government that can exempt us from her sway, no system of laws that can exclude her authority. Do we not study toil, and sweat, and go forth in the darkness, and put our face to every danger, to win and bring home treasure and ornaments to our love? Even the robbers and savage spoilers of mankind grow tame to the civilizing prerogative of beauty.

If men seek peace, it is to live in kindly society with woman; and if they seek war, it is to please her with the report and renown of their valour.

Even the highest and mightiest, the lord of lords and king of kings, is caught in the fascinating net of his Apame. I saw her seated by his side; she took the crown from his head, and gave it new lustre

lustre by the beauty of her brow, and the brightness of her tresses. I saw her chide him in her playfulness, and strike him in her petulence; yet he pressed the hand of her pleasing presumption to his lips; he gazed fondly and fixedly on her; if she laughed, he laughed also; but if she affected displeasure, he spoke and looked submission, and was fain to plead and sue for reconciliation.

Here ended the blooming orator. The monarch rose from his throne and gave loud applause, and the roofs resounded with the shouts and acclamations of the assembly.

Wherefore it was decreed, "by the laws of the Medes and Persians," that female beauty ought to govern the world in meekness, and that men owed thereunto a voluntary obedience.

TO BE CORRECTED.

Page 19. read *finical*, for *finiken*.

Page 36. read *search*, for *searb*.

Page 60. read *alcinous*, for *alienous*.

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Youth are boarded at his house in Stevenlaw's close, upon the common terms; and day-boarders at two pounds a quarter, education included; or at thirty shillings, if they attend other schools.

Entered according to act of parliament.

F I N I S.